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SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1883.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—The NINETY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the Corporation will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of May, General Lord WOLSELEY, G.C.B., in the Chair.

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ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, for the Relief of Distressed Artists, their Widows and Orphans.
The ANNIVERSARY DINNER will take place in Willis's Rooms, on SATURDAY, May 19th, at six o'clock.

The Right Hon. Sir STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE, Bart., M.P., in the Chair.
Donations will be received and thankfully acknowledged by—
JOHN EVERETT MILLAR, R.A., Honorary Secretary.
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Dinner Tickets, including Wines, One Guinea.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, to receive the Council's Report and to distribute the amount subscribed for the purchase of Works of Art for the year 1883, will be held in the Royal Adelphi Theatre on TUESDAY, April 24, at half-past 11 for 12 o'clock precisely, by the kind permission of Messrs A. & S. Gatti. E. E. ANTROBUS, Honorary Secretary, No. 112, Strand.

THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION will be opened by Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, on SATURDAY, the 12th of May, at the ROYAL HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, South Kensington, London.

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The Executive Committee hereby give notice that the OFFICIAL CATALOGUES, Guides, Handbooks, Jury Reports, Conference Papers, and all their other publications will be PRINTED and SOLD only by W. CLOWES & SONS, Limited. No other publications can be sold at the Exhibition, or will be allowed or sanctioned by the Committee who deem it proper to give this notice, as it has come to their knowledge that other Catalogues and Guides are being advertised.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, Piccadilly, W.—The SIXTY-FIFTH EXHIBITION will OPEN on MONDAY, 30th April. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY.—NEW OCCASIONAL PUBLICATIONS.—Three Chromo-lithographs, sold at the following prices:—

1. SWOON OF ST. CATHERINE, from Fresco at Siena by Bazzi. To Members, 1s. 12s.; Non-Members, 1s. 7s. 6d.
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ARUNDEL SOCIETY.—SUPERNUMERARY PUBLICATIONS.—The Second Annual Publications of 1882 are now sold separately at the following prices:—

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GEROME, De Neuville, Dagnan, Bastien-Lepage, Rousseau, Troyon, Corot, Van Marcke, Israels, Bouguereau, Herkomer.—EXAMPLES by the above Artists are, with many other important Works, NOW ON VIEW at Goupil & Co.'s New Galleries, 116 and 117, New Bond-street, W.

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SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—FRIDAY, April 27, at half-past 7 o'clock, Schubert's GRAND MASS in E flat and Mendelssohn's 'HYMN OF PRAISE.' Miss Annie Marriott, Mrs. Suter, Miss M. Hancock, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. N. Hilton. Conductor, Mr. CHARLES HALLÉ.
Reserved Numbered Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., 3s., 1s.; at Society's Office, 25, Russell-street, W.C.; Austin's, Piccadilly; and usual Agents.

ACADEMY for the HIGHER DEVELOPMENT of PIANOFORTE PLAYING, 12, Hinde-street, Manchester-square, W.
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The NINTH ANNUAL STUDENTS' CONCERT (Invitation) will take place on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 5th, at the Marlborough Rooms.
Term commences April 29th. Entrance Day, April 23rd, from 10 to 5 P.M. Six Guineas. The Academy is for Amateur and Professional Students.—For Prospectuses address the DIRECTOR.

CORONATION of the CZAR.—An Englishman, long resident in Russia, and of literary experience, who will be provided with special facilities for seeing the Coronation at Moscow, is ready to TREAT with the Editor of a London or Good Provincial Paper.—Address Correspondent, Trinity Chambers, East-urne.

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HIBBERT TRUST.—ONE SCHOLARSHIP will be AWARDED on this Foundation in DECEMBER NEXT, provided that a Candidate of sufficient merit present himself. Candidates must furnish satisfactory evidence of age, graduation, and other points, the particulars of which may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Trust; and the names and addresses of all Candidates must be sent to the Secretary at University Hall on or before October 1, 1883. FERRY LAWFORD, Secretary.
University Hall, Gordon-square, London, W.C.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—BARLOW LECTURES.—Professor FARINELLI will give TWELVE LECTURES on DANTE'S 'PARADISO,' commencing on MAY 1st. The Lectures will be given (in Italian) on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 P.M., and will be open to the Public without payment of tickets. TALFOURD ELLY, M.A., Secretary.

STATIONERS' SCHOOL, BOLT-COURT, FLEET-STREET.—The NEXT TERM will begin on MONDAY, April 23.—For Prospectus and form of application apply at the School House.

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For particulars apply to the SECRETARY, Proprietary School, Blackheath, S.E.

GIRTON COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.—The next ENTRANCE EXAMINATION will be held in London and Edinburgh beginning June 11th. Forms of Entry may be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. A. KENNEDY, 22, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, London, W. The Forms may be returned filled up on or before APRIL 25th. The Clothworkers' Exhibition, of the annual value of Eighty Guineas for three years, will be awarded in connexion with this Examination.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The SCHOOL.

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 2. UPPER MODERN SCHOOL, intended to prepare Pupils for General and Mercantile Pursuits, for the Department of Engineering in the College, and for the Military Academies.
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A Course of Ten Lectures on PRACTICAL TEACHING, by the Rev. Canon DANIEL, M.A., Principal of St. John's Training College, Battersea, will commence on THURSDAY, the 3rd May, at 7 P.M.
The object of the Course is, generally, to point out the conditions of success in the Management and Discipline of a School; and, in particular, to investigate, as far as the time will allow, the Methods of Teaching the Ordinary Subjects included in the routine of Secondary Instruction.

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MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS

respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on MONDAY, April 23, at 1 o'clock precisely, the WORKS and COLLECTION of JOHN BURR, R.W.S., comprising a large number of admirable Original Studies for Pictures in Oil and Water Colours. Also Works of J. Pettie, R.A., J. Philip, R.A., J. W. Oakes, A.R.A., A. H. Burr, E. H. Carron, R.S.A., J. F. East, R.S.A., H. Hunt, J. G. Fowles, R.S.A., H. Mayall, and others. Also a Carved Oak Cabinet and Table—some Bronzes—Porcelain—Lay Figure—and other Artistic Accessories. May be viewed, and Catalogue had.

The Collection of Miniatures and Plates to Turner's 'Liber Studiorum' of S. ADDINGTON, Esq.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS

respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on THURSDAY, April 26, at 1 o'clock precisely, the WORKS and COLLECTION of S. ADDINGTON, Esq., comprising Portraits of Celebrated Persons, by S. Cooper, J. Dims, R. Hilliard, J. Hoagins, Sir A. More, I. Oliver, and F. Oliver, several of which have been purchased direct from the Painters, and many of which are great rarities from the collection of S. Addington, Esq., Sir W. Tite, W. Say, Mr. Stokes, C. Turner, and from the Turner Sale. May be viewed two days preceding, and Catalogue had.

The ASTON ROWANT Gallery.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS

respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 1 o'clock precisely, the highly important COLLECTION of MODERN PICTURES from the Gallery of ASTON ROWANT, Esq., many of which have been purchased direct from the Painters, and many of which are great rarities from the collection of S. Addington, Esq., Sir W. Tite, W. Say, Mr. Stokes, C. Turner, and from the Turner Sale. May be viewed two days preceding, and Catalogue had, price 6d. each, sold for the benefit of the Artists' Orphan Fund.

The valuable Collection of Carvings in Hard Stone of the late

ARTHUR WELLS, Esq.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS

respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on TUESDAY, May 1, and Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely (by order of the Executors of the late ARTHUR WELLS, Esq.), the valuable COLLECTION of CARVINGS in HARD STONE formed by ARTHUR WELLS, Esq., deceased, late of Cavendish House, Nottingham; comprising numerous very fine Specimens of Chinese Carving in Jade, Rock Crystal, Cornelian, Agate, and Chalcedony; Indian Jades inlaid with Rubies and Emeralds—Persian and Indian Arms—Japanese Carvings in Ivory—Chinese Snuff-Bottles, also Agate and Crystal Tasse of European workmanship, mounted with Enamelled Silver Gilt—Gold Snuff-Boxes, &c.

Capital Pictures from the Collection of Mrs. GIBBONS.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS

respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on SATURDAY, May 5, at 1 o'clock precisely, THIRTY-FIVE capital PICTURES, the Property of Mrs. GIBBONS, who is leaving Harrogate, including The Heading of the Will, from 'Roderick Random,' an important Work of C. R. Leslie, R.A., and Charles Dickens as Captain Bobadil, by the same artist—Views of Dord, and on the Zuyder Zee, a Pair of very fine Works of C. Stanfield, R.A.—Bathers Surprised, and the Drowned Girl, by W. E. W. Smith, by W. Mulready, R.A.—A Lane at Elm, by A. Collier, R.A.—Winter Sunset, by F. Dauby, R.A.—A View of the Coast of Normandy near Trouville, by C. Stanfield, R.A.—An English Landscape, by Sir A. W. Colcott, R.A., with Cattle by Sir E. Landseer, R.A.—Salisbury Cathedral, by J. Constable, R.A.—A View of the Entrance of the Scheldt, by J. M. W. Turner, R.A.—And Works of R. P. Bonington, E. Piche, and H. Merle.

The Collection of Pictures of the late HENRY WOODS, Esq.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS

respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on SATURDAY, May 5 (by order of the Administratrix, under the order of the Court of Chancery), the small but choice COLLECTION of PICTURES of the late HENRY WOODS, Esq., deceased, late of Warrford Park; including Dutch Travellers at Anchor off Scheveningen, by E. W. Cooke, R.A.—A View of the Dockyard at Deptford, by D. Maclean, R.A.—A View of the Coast of Normandy near Trouville, by C. Stanfield, R.A.—An English Landscape, by Sir A. W. Colcott, R.A., with Cattle by Sir E. Landseer, R.A.—Salisbury Cathedral, by J. Constable, R.A.—A View of the Entrance of the Scheldt, by J. M. W. Turner, R.A.—And Works of R. P. Bonington, E. Piche, and H. Merle.

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Old English Plate.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will sell by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on MONDAY, May 7, at 1 o'clock precisely (by order of the Executor of the late ALEXANDER PITTS ELLIOTT POWELL, Esq., of Hardcote House, Herefordshire), OLD ENGLISH PLATE, comprising Three-Fringed Forks—Rattled spoons—Tea and Coffee Pots—Tea Trays—Cup and Saucers—The Tea Urn—a handsome Soup Tureen—Candlesticks—Tankards and Cups of the time of Charles II., James II., and Queen Anne—and a very fine Two-handled Cup of the time of Charles II.—Plated Articles, &c.

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The whole of the Remaining Works of the late DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will sell by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on SATURDAY, May 12, at 1 o'clock precisely (by order of the Executor), the REMAINING WORKS of the Painter and Poet DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI, deceased; comprising: a few specimens in Oil and Water Colour, and numerous works in Crayons, Coloured Chalk, Pen and Ink, Indian Ink, Pencil, &c., especially The Boat of Love—La Donna della Gioconda—Elean at Dover—Beatrice—John of Arc—Gioto Painting the Portrait of Dante—Aspetta Medusa—La Pia—Pandora—Santa Lucia—The Sanguine—Sister Helen—The Death of Lady Macbeth—Angelo to Tenenay—Orpheus and Eurydice, The Sphinx—Portraits of Mrs. Dante Rossetti, Christina Rossetti, and Algernon Swinburne—and Studies for the Pictures of Dante's Dream, Desdemona's Death-Song, and Ariadne, the Blinded Heroine, The Descent of Ishtar, The Day-Dream, Flammetta, The Liar's Trick, Tibullus and Julia, Venus, Verticordia, and Found, &c.

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MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will sell by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, April 25, and Two Following Days, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, the THEOLOGICAL and MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY of the Rev. W. H. CLARKE, M.A., Rector of Christ Church, Skipton, Yorkshire, &c., comprising a large number of Original Editions of the Works of the Puritan Divines—Standard Modern Theology and valuable Miscellaneous Books—splendid Books on Botany—valuable Works relating to the History of the Commonwealth's Memoirs—Harrison's Wapentake of Gilling-West, 40 copies, &c. Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

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MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will sell by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on MONDAY, April 30, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, MUSICAL PROPERTY, including Grand and Cottage Pianos—Harp—Italian and other Violins—Tenors—Violoncellos and Double Basses—Drum and Wood Wind Instruments, &c. Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

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FRIDAY NEXT.—Miscellaneous Property.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will sell by AUCTION, at his Great Rooms, 88, King-street, Covent-garden, on FRIDAY NEXT, April 27, at half-past 12 o'clock precisely, PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, including a variety of Cameras and Lenses by Ross, Dallmeier, Voigtlander and other good makers—Tents—Rolling Presses—Printing Frames, &c.—Microscopes—Objectives and Objects—Telescopes—Opera, Race, and Field Glasses—Seymour's Level—Chronometer Balance, and other Apparatus—Dissolving View Lanterns and a quantity of Slides—Photographs, Oleographs, and Miscellaneous Property. On view from 2 till 5 the afternoon prior, and from 9 till 12 the morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

A Select Portion of the Stock of Mr. JOEL ROWSELL, Book-seller, King William-street, Strand.—Twelve Days' Sale.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE will sell by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, April 23, at 1 o'clock precisely, a select PORTION of the STOCK of Mr. JOEL ROWSELL, of King William-street, Strand, retiring from Business, comprising Valuable Works on the Fine Arts—History and Biography—Voyages and Travels—Transactions of Learned Societies—Long Series of Periodical Publications, and General Literature, including a complete set of the Art Union and Journal, 26 vols. handsomely bound in half-cloth, 4 vols. half-cloth—Archæological Institute Veritas—Froissart and Monstrelet's Chronicles—Fielding's ROMAN, ENGLISH, and FOREIGN COINAGE, MEDALS, and WAR MEDALS, in Gold, Silver, and Copper, collected by the late SAMUEL HODGKIN, Esq., J.P., of Newport, Monmouthshire; comprising Nobles and Henry VIII. Henry VIII. and Elizabeth—Rose Royal of James I.—Three Found and One Found Pieces of Oxford, and Twenty Shilling Piece in Silver of Charles I.—Fifteen Five Found Pieces of George IV, and Victoria—and the Coronation Medal in Gold of Charles II., by Simon. May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had; if by post, on receipt of four stamps.

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MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE will sell by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, May 9, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, a small but choice COLLECTION of ENGRAVINGS and ETCHINGS by OLD MASTERS, the Property of the Rev. JOHN GRIFFITHS, D.D. May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had; if by post, on receipt of four stamps.

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MESSRS. HODGSON will sell by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 118, Chancery-lane, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, April 25, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock, a large COLLECTION of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, including Macklin's Bible, 7 vols. folio—Naphan's Cartoons—Linnell's Prize Cartoons—Rossini's Views in Rome, 2 vols.—Burney's History of Music, 4 vols.—Musical Magazine, 12 vols.—A Beckett's Comic England and Home, 3 vols.—Thackeray's Works, 24 vols., and Edition de Luxe (No. 74)—Scott's Novels, 48 vols.—Monstrelet's Chronicles, 5 vols. large paper—Tanner's Notitia Monastica—Thorpe's Rochester—The Builder, 40 vols.—Journals of the Lords and Commons, 220 vols.—Choice Framed Pictures and Coloured Photographs—Handsome Mahogany and Oak Bookcases—Polished Oak Lockers—Library Tables, Chairs, and other Office Furniture. To be viewed, and Catalogues had.

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CAPE, DUNN & PILCHER respectfully announce the receipt of instructions from the Executors of the late Dr. ASPLAND to sell by AUCTION, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 1 and 2, at 12 o'clock prompt each day, at the Gallery, Clarence-street, Manchester, the extensive COLLECTION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS and fine PROOF ENGRAVINGS. Catalogue will be issued several days prior to the Sale, and forwarded on application to the Auctioneers, 8, Clarence-street, Manchester.

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1. PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.
 2. THE MALATESTAS OF RIMINI.
 3. VOLCANOS AND VOLCANIC ACTION.
 4. FREDERIC II. and MARIA THERESA.
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 10. M. JULES SIMON ON THE STATE OF FRANCE.
- London: Longmans & Co. Edinburgh: A. & C. Black.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 310, is published THIS DAY.

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1. LORD LAWRENCE.
 2. MEXICO.
 3. THE ENGLISH STAGE.
 4. JAMES NASMYTH.
 5. ILLUSTRIOUS MOTHERS.
 6. THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.
 7. EXPLOSIVES.
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 2. LANGEN'S HISTORY OF THE ROMAN CHURCH.
 3. FOLK-TALES.
 4. DR. FARRAR'S 'EARLY DAYS OF CHRISTIANITY.'
 5. THE CLAIMS OF AUTHORITY IN MATTERS OF FAITH.
 6. BISHOP THIRLWALL.
 7. CLERGY PENSIONS.
 8. THE INCREASE OF THE EPISCOPATE.
 9. LATTER YEARS OF BISHOP WILBERFORCE.
 10. DEPRIVATION AS A PENALTY FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT IN ECCLESIASTICAL CASES.
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It is, perhaps, especially instructive to Englishmen, to whom, directly or indirectly,

the life and scenery of Eastern countries have long been familiar—and usually as the mere framework or surrounding of an existence often laborious or irksome—to read the impressions which these created on the cultured mind and eye of our author as he wandered, "dazed with admiration," from one scene to another, finding that increasing familiarity and knowledge brought only increased enjoyment. After describing the "simple and invariable elements that constitute the domestic scenery of South-West Ceylon"—the mud huts embowered in trees, the indolent, happy people, the passing bullock carts and ubiquitous dogs, cattle, and poultry—he adds:—

"But these elements are mixed with such fascinating irregularity and in such endless variety, they are so gorgeously lighted up, and coloured by the tropical sunshine, the neighbouring sea or river gives them such restful freshness, and the forest background with the distant blue mountains beyond lends them so much poetic sentiment, that it is impossible to weary of enjoying them; and the landscape painter may find here as endless a succession of subjects as the genre painter—beautiful subjects, almost unknown in our exhibitions. One particularly delightful feature of the Ceylon coast is the insensible transition from garden to forest land, from culture to the wilderness. Often I have fancied myself in some beautiful wild spot, with tall trees on all sides, wreathed and overgrown with creepers; but a hut shrouded under the branches of a bread-fruit tree, a dog or a pig trotting out of the brushwood, children at play and hiding under the caladium leaves, have betrayed the fact that I was in a native garden. And, on the other hand, the true forest which lies close at hand, with its mingled species of the most dissimilar tropical trees, with its orchids, cloves, lilies, mallows, and other gorgeous flowering plants, is so full of variety and beauty that it is easy to fancy it a lovely garden. This peculiar harmony between nature and cultivation characterizes even the human accessories of this garden-wilderness, for the simplicity of their garments and dwellings is so complete that they answer perfectly to the description given of true savages, though they are descended from a long civilized race."

The subject of his special researches led our author after some consideration to prefer the retired village of Belligam, with its sheltered bay, to Galle, where the advantage of civilized resources might be counterbalanced by the interruptions of society. Having obtained permission to occupy for a time the rest-house usually devoted to the accommodation of passing travellers, he transported thither his sixteen big cases of implements, tools, chemicals, tin boxes, and photographic and other apparatus; and he relates with much humour his reception by the native authorities and the attendants appointed to wait on him, with whom, as with all his native neighbours, high and low, he lived on very friendly and pleasant terms. Slight occasional interruptions were caused by their natural and perhaps laudable curiosity, but these were more than made up for by the assistance received, and the opportunities thus gained of studying the native character, which Dr. Haeckel describes as all amiability, though we know that it has its sterner side. At first, indeed, he felt rather uneasy, for each of his native friends warned him of the "atrocious character" of all his countrymen. One explanation given of their wickedness is at all events original. Polyandry still exists to some

extent, and his major domo, whom he had dubbed Socrates, and

"with whom I once discussed this question of polyandry very fully, startled me by propounding a new theory of inheritance, which is too remarkable to be omitted here. It has hitherto been lacking in the ninth chapter of my 'Natural History of Creation,' and its originality must make it interesting to every sincere Darwinist. I must preface it by mentioning that Socrates was the son of a native of the hill country of Kandy, and, by his own account, belonged to a high caste. Hence it was with silent contempt that he held dealings with the inhabitants of Belligam, among whom he had been living for some years, and with whom he was obviously not on the most friendly terms. From the first he warned me against their evil ways in general, accusing them of many sins in particular. 'But their reprobate nature is not to be wondered at,' he suddenly exclaimed, shrugging his shoulders with an expression of great gravity. 'For you see, sir, these low country people have always had a number of fathers, and as they inherit all the bad qualities of so many fathers, it is only natural that they should grow worse and worse.'"

The whole account of his intercourse with his neighbours; of his conversations with the philosophic *aretshi*, or headman; of his attendance as an honoured guest at Buddhist and even at Wesleyan functions; of the hospitality he met with on his excursions; and of his varied culinary experiences, is racy and amusing. The actual scientific result of his labours at Belligam was perhaps less considerable than he had expected. The most interesting produce of a day's toil was often, from its exceedingly evanescent character, the nature of the climate, and the absence of needful appliances, hopelessly decomposed before he had time to preserve or even examine the specimens. Certainly he spared no pains or effort. He learned to dive with his eyes open, that he might the better explore the beauties of a coral reef, finding himself thus

"in all reality in a new world. But, just as it is well known that 'no man may walk unpunished under the palms,' so the naturalist cannot swim with impunity among the coral banks. The Oceanides, under whose protection these coral fairy bowers of the sea flourish, threaten the intruding mortal with a thousand perils. The Millepora, as well as the Medusae which float among them, burn him wherever they touch, like the most venomous nettles; the sting of the fish known as *Synanceia* is as painful and dangerous as that of the scorpion; numbers of crabs nip his tender flesh with their powerful claws; black sea-urchins (*Diadema*) thrust their foot-long spines, covered with fine prickles set the wrong way, into the sole of his foot, where they break off and remain, causing very serious wounds. But worst of all is the injury to the skin in trying to secure the coral itself. The numberless points and angles with which their limestone skeleton is armed, inflict a thousand little wounds at every attempt to detach and remove a portion. Never in my life have I been so gashed and mangled as after a few days of diving and coral-fishing at Galle, and I suffered from the consequences for several weeks after. But what are these transient sufferings to a naturalist when set in the scale against the fairy-like scenes of delight, with which a plunge among these marvellous coral groves enriches his memory for life!"

His conclusion was

"that the Bay of Belligam was by no means so rich in new and peculiar forms as I had expected to find it. The extended research of the last twenty years, particularly the results of the Challenger expedition, have convinced us more

and more that the living creatures of the different oceans are not, by a long way, so dissimilar as the terrestrial fauna of the different continents. My experience in Belligam afforded fresh proof of this. I found there, indeed, a considerable number of new and some very interesting forms, particularly among the lowest orders of marine life: Radiolaria and Infusoria, sponges and corals, Medusæ and Siphonophora; still, on the whole, the creatures of the ocean surface, as well as those of the coast-waters, displayed a close affinity to the well-known marine fauna of the tropical Pacific, as, for instance, the Philippine and Fiji groups."

Dr. Haeckel was not favourably, or at all events not pleasantly, impressed by Newera Ellia, the favourite English sanatorium, where he found himself possessed by a "gloomy feeling" which recalled his sensations in the highlands of Scotland. But

"the unwonted pleasure of shivering with cold, and having only one side warm at a time in front of a fire; the exquisite delight of being obliged to encumber yourself with a greatcoat and shawl when you go out of doors, and of having to pile blankets on your bed before you can go to sleep—the contrast, in short, to the easy-going and light clothing of the hot coast—makes the Englishman feel quite at home, and he does nothing but sing the praises of Newera Ellia."

The dense and sombre forest has a strong superficial resemblance to our Northern fir-woods, but the trees are not pines, and, in spite of the apparent monotony, belong to a number of very different species. The Nilloo jungle, however, on this mountain plateau

"constitutes a very peculiar growth, and derives its name from various species of a genus of the Acanthaceæ (*Strobilanthus*), all known to the natives as Nilloo. They are the favourite food of the elephant, and grow in thick sheaves with slender weak stems to a height of fifteen to twenty feet, with handsome spikes of flowers at the top. The finest of all, *Str. pulcherrimus*, is conspicuous by the splendid crimson red of its stem and flower bracts, and as these plants grow in dense masses, forming the whole under-wood of the mountain forest, the effect under the level rays of the setting sun is indescribably gorgeous."

We could easily quote many more passages eloquently descriptive of the splendid natural scenery and of the rich exuberance of tropical life, which with their graphic power, and the keen and contagious sense of enjoyment of which we have already spoken, make the book singularly attractive. It is pleasant to read of success obtained as well as deserved, and the same good fortune attended the homeward voyage, which was performed in the airy costume and complete *négligé* dear to the professor's soul, for, alas! "the fair sex were altogether absent, which added in no small degree to the pleasures of the voyage. Pardon, fair reader, so shocking a declaration."

The translation, with the exception of a few clerical and other slips, is on the whole meritorious, and we doubt not accurate, though it is not always happy. We are too often conscious that we are reading a translation, but it is not always easy to render the free spontaneous style of a work like this. In common parlance "opuntias and agaves" might be allowed to appear as cactus and aloes. The translator is too fond of the word "elegant" in places where its employment suggests only the Irish usage, in which case it should be written *illigant*.

The History of Mary Stewart, from the Murder of Riccio until her Flight into England. By Claude Nau, her Secretary. Now first Printed from the Original Manuscripts. With Illustrative Papers from the Secret Archives of the Vatican and other Collections in Rome. Edited by the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, S.J. (Edinburgh, Paterson.)

MUCH as has been written about Mary Stuart, the sources of information about her are far from being exhausted. Whether the controversies with regard to her are ever to have an end is another question; but it may be hoped that the fuller light shed upon her actions by the modern spirit of research and the freedom with which almost all stores of MSS. are now thrown open to the inquirer will gradually dissipate prejudice and partisanship, and substitute for them larger and clearer views of the whole history of the period. Meanwhile the volume before us has a special claim to attention, as giving what to all intents and purposes must be considered Mary's own account of herself during that period of her life in which her actions are most canvassed. It is, indeed, only a fragment in the handwriting of her secretary Nau, and it is not written in Mary's name, but in the style of an independent history. There can, however, be no reasonable doubt that it was composed entirely from information supplied by herself at the time the author was in her service; and this being so, whatever view may be taken of Mary's character, it is clearly impossible to neglect what she says in her own defence.

Yet, strange to say, this remarkable fragment has existed for nearly three centuries in what was almost all along the best known and the most accessible collection of MSS. in the whole kingdom, namely, the Cottonian library, and no one till within the last few years took the trouble to decipher it and tell the world what was in it. The fact is scarcely creditable to English research; but some slight explanation of it is afforded by the facsimile of the MS. at the commencement of the book. The handwriting is singularly careless and illegible, and a host of corrections and interlineations make it peculiarly difficult to follow the sense even for a few brief lines; so that no one need be surprised at the vagueness and insufficiency of the description in the Cottonian catalogue on which Father Stevenson comments: "An historical treatise concerning the affairs of Scotland; chiefly in vindication of Mary Queen of Scots." It would be well for the credit of that catalogue if it contained no description further from the mark. Still, we could certainly have formed no idea of the importance of the MS. from such an account of it; and not until it was carefully edited in full could it have been of the slightest use to the historical inquirer. This is part of the debt that historical students owe to Father Stevenson in connexion with this work. But, as will be seen by the title-page, the book contains other materials bearing upon the subject from the archives of the Vatican; and the information thus brought together is further elucidated in a lengthy but readable and interesting introduction, such as we might be sure to have from a veteran student of English and Scottish history like Father Stevenson. There is also an English trans-

lation of Nau's fragment, the original being in French.

The state in which the fragment has come down to us is easily accounted for. It is a rough draft of what would one day have been a careful and elaborate biography of Mary Stuart if the author had been allowed to complete his work. Here and there reference is made to letters and documents by expressions such as "lequel testament s'ensuyt," as if a copy were subjoined in the text, though none is found there; and in other places occurs a notification that such and such letters may be here inserted. The work was in all probability broken off by Mary Stuart's removal from Chartley, when it would, of course, be seized and examined by Elizabeth's ministers; but they must soon have satisfied themselves, notwithstanding the badness of the handwriting, that, however curious the facts might be in the eyes of a remote posterity, there was nothing in them that could serve the purposes of the English Government, or help in the framing of the indictment against Mary. It remains for us to utilize and comment upon the intelligence which was cast aside as unprofitable three hundred years ago.

Although the information contained in the fragment must have been supplied to the writer chiefly from memory nearly twenty years after the events recorded, the details are remarkably precise and accurate; and among the incidents thus revealed for the first time is the fact of Mary having had a miscarriage at Lochleven, but for which she would have been the mother of twins by Bothwell. This is not, perhaps, after all, a material fact; but it shows how little we are justified in imagining that we know everything even about one of the best explored pages in history, that it should never have been so much as suspected before. Greater interest, however, will be felt in the story of Mary's escape from that fortress, and of the circumstances that led up to it. Nothing is said of the abortive effort to get the queen away in disguise; but the dismissal of George Douglas from the household at Lochleven before her actual escape is attributed to the express orders of Moray—orders so unflinchingly obeyed by the laird, who, it will be remembered, was George Douglas's own brother, that he caused a cannon shot to be fired at him once when he entered the loch from the other side on horseback in order to make a signal to the queen. George, however, was by no means daunted, but was all the more determined to effect Mary's liberation. He endeavoured to persuade a boatman to smuggle a large box into the castle and bring it back. It contained, he said, a number of papers of which the queen was in want. The laird saw through what was intended, and told him he might as well speak frankly. To carry the queen off in that box was impossible; but let Douglas show him a more hopeful plan and he would aid in it at the risk of his life.

At the actual attempt the plot was twice in danger of being detected, and twice it was successfully covered by Mary's own dexterity. The lady of Lochleven actually observed a troop of horsemen on the opposite side of the loch, and proposed to send a messenger to see who they were. But the queen, to divert her attention, began speak-

ing about the Earl of Moray, expressing the most vehement indignation at his conduct towards her, by which means she engaged the good dame in conversation and kept it up till supper-time, which was intentionally delayed that everything might be in perfect order for her escape. Again, when the laird of Lochleven had conducted the queen into her own room, he perceived from the window William Douglas driving little pegs of wood into the chains by which the boats were fastened. This he was doing in the case of all the boats but one, to prevent their being serviceable for pursuit. The laird was angry at what he saw, but apparently could not have understood the matter, and called out to William that he was a fool, probably thinking that he was only wasting his time. Mary took suddenly unwell (perhaps it was not much of a pretence under the circumstances), and begged for a little wine, which the laird himself was obliged to go and bring for her, quite forgetting as he did so to inquire further what it was that William had been so intent upon.

The fragment is full of little incidents like these, not only about the Lochleven captivity and the flight to England, but about almost all the best known adventures, such as the previous escape from Holyrood after Riccio's murder, and the story of Bothwell's audacity. On this latter subject the case which the writer endeavours to make out in the queen's behalf (and which, as we have said, must be regarded as her own plea) is not merely that she was in Bothwell's power *after* he carried her off, but that she was virtually very much in his power before. The lords had conspired to ruin her through the medium of Bothwell, and had pressed her to take Bothwell as a husband. It was only after she had done as they desired that they turned against her. Yet she had met them at first with a refusal pure and simple. Not that she was shocked at the request, as Father Stevenson asserts in his preface; at least, if she was, Nau does not say so. He only says she refused, and reminded them of the reports as to Bothwell's connexion with the death of Darnley. Lethington and the others replied that he had been acquitted, and urged her to consider this step for the good of the realm. Accordingly she took it seriously into consideration:—

"Thus vehemently urged in this matter, and perceiving that the said Earl of Bothwell was entirely cleared from the crime laid to his charge, —suspecting, moreover, nothing more than what appeared on the surface,—she began to give ear to their overtures, without letting it be seen, however, what would be her ultimate decision in such a way as to found a judgment upon it. She remained in this state of hesitation partly because of the conflicting reports which were current at the time when this marriage was proposed, partly because she had no force sufficiently strong to punish the rebels, by whom (if the truth must be told) she was rather commanded than consulted, and ruled rather than obeyed."

How the varnish of modern sentiment cracks and falls off the surface as we read these words of Mary's own advocate and mouth-piece! Not a word here about outraged feelings, about inner disgust and loathing; it is a pure question of policy. The thing, perhaps, might not look altogether well, especially considering those rumours about the Kirk

of Field explosion; still, it might be the best thing she could do. And then the man had been acquitted, you see; and besides, she had no force to punish the rebels, and was completely in their power. And it was they that wanted her to marry him. And—and—well, if Bothwell *would* come and carry her off, how could she help it? There was really much to say in excuse for a helpless woman at the mercy of a most unscrupulous faction; but it must be said from her own point of view, without any attempt to credit her with fine feelings which she did not affect, or with a guileless innocence which would have been equally out of character in a sixteenth century sovereign. Neither did she exhibit in all her trials the patience of a saint, whatever her modern admirers imagine. She could devoutly pray that her hackney, ridden by her ungrateful brother Moray, might throw him and break his neck; and she invoked such a curse upon her enemies when she saw bonfires blazing in honour of her son's coronation, that the laird of Lochleven, whom she honoured with a special imprecation, was positively seized with terror. She was a brave, high-spirited woman, whom no adversity could subdue; but a woman of strong feelings notwithstanding.

Father Stevenson has laid his readers under so great obligations by the publication of this work that it seems almost ungracious to complain of some drawbacks to its merits. But just because the service he has done is so important, his shortcomings are particularly to be regretted. Many, no doubt, will read every word of his interesting preface who will barely glance at his materials, or will be content with a reference now and then to Nau's narrative, not in the original French, but in the translation. This they will all the more readily do because the translation comes first and the original follows in a somewhat smaller type; moreover the index does not refer to the original at all, but only to the translation. Now the translation is the least satisfactory thing in the whole volume—partly, no doubt, because the disjointed grammar in some passages of the original makes a clear translation impossible. But a much more faithful adherence to the style of the author would in general have been quite practicable, and the alterations are for the most part wilful. Even as regards mere style this is to be regretted; but in some instances the sense is affected, more or less seriously, and here and there we meet with positive blunders which we are astonished to find in the work of so good a scholar. Thus at p. 13 we read, "My lord of Moray was among the earliest to excuse himself," where the French word *premierement* distinctly means that he excused himself, not "among the earliest," but "in the first place"—that is to say, before touching upon other subjects. But on the very next page there is a more serious slip, which really makes nonsense of the whole passage. Moray, Morton, and their allies are at Holyrood, kneeling before Mary and excusing themselves for the death of Riccio, and the translation says:—

"This language was very different from that in which they had addressed her two days previously; but they had been persuaded to use it after a conference held with the others who had

escaped. They had collected large forces by the king's obvious want of decision, under whose protection they could no longer shelter themselves."

The intelligent reader is considerably perplexed to understand how the lords in Edinburgh held a conference with those who had escaped from Edinburgh. But the French says nothing about a conference at all. The word is *l'assemblée*, and the connexion in which it is used shows that it means something very different. Moreover, the second sentence of the above extract represents, or rather misrepresents, what in the original is a dependent clause of the same sentence, the meaning of the whole passage being, when literally rendered, as follows:—

".....language quite contrary to that which they had held to her during the two preceding days. Nevertheless they had been persuaded to do this by the mustering of the others who had escaped, who had already collected great forces, and by the small degree of firmness they saw in the king, being no longer able to shelter themselves under his authority."

Thus it will be seen that not only does the translator imagine a conference where there was none, but he apparently thinks, and conveys the impression, that it was Moray and Morton who had collected large forces, not the lords who for fear of them had escaped from Edinburgh, and who now might be expected soon to come back to the rescue of the queen, each at the head of a considerable body of followers. This in itself is a very important point as regards the historical situation, and it is surprising that so experienced an editor as Father Stevenson should have missed it, especially as it is quite in harmony with his own view of the whole conduct of the confederate lords.

CURRENT PHILOSOPHY.

- Studies in Philosophy, Ancient and Modern.* By W. L. Courtney. (Rivingtons.)
German Culture and Christianity. By J. Gostwick. (F. Norgate.)
Life of Immanuel Kant. By J. H. W. Stuckenberg. (Macmillan & Co.)
Commentar zu Kant's Kritik der Reinen Vernunft. By H. Vaihinger. Vol. I. (Stuttgart, Spemann.)
Philosophical Classics.—Hegel. By E. Caird. (Blackwood & Sons.)

SEVERAL of the books named above are evidently the outcome of the most characteristic movement of recent thought in England and, for the matter of that, in Germany and America. The return to Kant is the prevailing note of the thinking of the time. Side by side with this, and in reality part of it, is the gradual separation of psychology as a science from metaphysics as a—principle, shall we call it? English thought, which since Locke has never clearly separated the two, has now evidently arrived at the stage when metaphysical investigation will drop all association with her humbler ally. Practically speaking, the actual existence of such a thing as metaphysical truth is being for the first time allowed in this island since the ascendancy of Hume commenced.

Mr. Courtney's well-written studies in philosophy would have more philosophical value if they were not each and all so

slight in substance. The first two, on Parmenides and Epicurus, are interesting enough in their way, but, except a few suggestions in the latter, scarcely add to our knowledge, or change our views, of the two thinkers. The remaining essays go over in very short compass all the main problems of contemporary English thought. The essays on Berkeley's idealism and the history of the word "cause" point out the divergences of the followers of Kant and Hume. The next two, "The New Psychology" and "The New Ethics," give a very clear sketch of the new Hume of Mr. Herbert Spencer and George Henry Lewes, while the remaining three—"Back to Kant," "Kant as a Logician and as a Moralist," and "A Philosophy of Religion"—give the new Kant of the late Prof. Green and the Profs. Caird. The recognition by Lewes of a "general mind" as the basis of psychology is rightly insisted upon as the greatest advance in the science since Hume; but Mr. Courtney has failed to observe that this recognition was but a "conveyance" on the part of Lewes from the *Volksseele* of the Germans, and that in many ways the English Hegelians come to nearly the same position from their master's views on the State. Mr. Bradley, in his 'Ethical Studies,' and the late Mr. Appleton, in some thoughtful papers on the philosophical bases of Mr. Matthew Arnold's social theories, both laid stress on this side of Hegelian thought, which is a point of communion with evolutionism that is too much lost sight of. Mr. Courtney's criticisms on the new Hume are those with which the Hegelians have made us familiar of late years. Neglect of the metaphysical prepossession on which their constructions rest is brought home to the evolutionists with considerable literary force. The conclusion of "The New Ethics" may serve to illustrate both Mr. Courtney's style and his position:—

"Let us then, in clear recognition that a long life means not only a happy one but a moral one, pull down our private barns and build larger, social, co-operative ones; and let us say to the Tribal Soul that it has many goods laid up for many years, that it may eat, drink, and be both selfishly and altruistically merry,—unless, indeed, we have not yet banished the haunting suspicion that somewhere, or somehow, or somewhere, either from nature or fate or fortune or God, there may be borne in upon us the intolerable irony of that voice—'Thou Fool!'"

This is effective writing, but scarcely satisfactory philosophical criticism, if, indeed, it is meant for such. The same remark applies to the conclusion of the essay on "Kant as a Logician and as a Moralist," and generally Mr. Courtney's tendency is to make literary points rather than philosophical criticisms, a general tendency with men educated on the Oxford essay system. While this tends to lessen the value of the book as a contribution to current philosophy, it certainly helps to render it more readable, and we know no work where the all-inquisitive general reader can obtain a more spirited account of the two great movements in contemporary English thought. We should have preferred to have seen Mr. Courtney develop at greater length the position, lucidly sketched in his preface, of the independence of the Ego as an active power with regard to the physical order of things.

Mr. Gostwick, well known for his share

in the admirable 'Outlines of German Literature' compiled by Mr. Harrison and himself, has in his new book expanded in great detail the defence, which was contained in an appendix to his former work, of German thought from the charge of atheism. His intimate acquaintance with most branches of modern German literature has enabled him to trace an idealistic element in all quarters, which he rightly contends is never distinctly antagonistic to a rationalized Christianity. As a defence of what used to be termed "German neology," Mr. Gostwick's book is in large measure successful. Whether the defence is nowadays required, considering the altered conditions of Christian apologetics, need not be discussed. The remarkably Christian tone of the English Hegelians shows that Mr. Gostwick's contention is justified, at least with regard to the influence of Hegel. A little more compression and a more definite arrangement of topics would have increased the value of Mr. Gostwick's contribution to a side issue of one of the great questions of the day.

If one were asked to point to the most uneventful life led by any great man of modern times, one would feel inclined to point to that of Immanuel Kant. Indeed, considering his want of interest in all art, his selfish isolation from his humble family, the excessive care he took to turn himself into a merely intellectual machine, it might fairly be contended that few men of such eminence have so little lived at all as Kant. Yet Prof. Stucken-berg has managed to fill a goodly volume of 500 pages on the career of Kant; and this not, as one might have anticipated, by long analyses of his works or criticisms of his thought, but by the laborious process of including all the items concerning Kant's ways and habits collected by the Boswells of the time. Half a page is filled (p. 435) with an account of the elaborate process with which the philosopher removed his clothes. The sad details of Kant's later years, when owing to his systematic care of himself he managed to keep himself alive in a semi-conscious state, are insisted upon with an elaboration which is little less than sickening. Most of what is interesting in Kant's daily life was given at quite sufficient length in Mr. Wallace's sketch, and with dramatic force in the few pages devoted to the subject at the beginning of Dr. Stirling's textbook. Mr. Stucken-berg's work testifies to a huge amount of labour which we cannot but think entirely wasted.

It was inevitable that the centenary of the 'Kritik' should produce a centenary commentary, and in Dr. Vaihinger's elaborate work, of which the first volume lies before us, the task will be performed, one would think, once and for all. Rarely even has German industry produced anything more exhaustive than this commentary. Some idea of the scale on which it has been conceived may be gathered from the fact that seven pages, large octavo (73-80), are devoted by Dr. Vaihinger to his comments on the title-page, motto, and dedication. The four volumes of the commentary when completed will form a condensed Kantian library, and the elaborate bibliography will be of great service to students of special topics. Such a work is doubtless useful, but its usefulness would be largely increased by compression and more practical selection of the points

requiring comment. Dr. Vaihinger, we may remark, pays considerable attention to recent English contributions on the Kantian problems.

One felt curious to know how far Prof. Caird would succeed in condensing the Hegelian gospel into the limits imposed by the "Philosophical Classics Series." He has avoided the difficulty which misled Mr. Wallace into attempting a general survey of all Kant's intellectual activity. He rightly confines himself to putting before the reader Hegel's question and his answer. If the book still fails to be intelligible to the ordinary reader, the failure is due more to the impossible nature of the task set to Prof. Caird than to the expositor's want of care in the execution. The genesis of the Hegelian problem from Greek culture on the one side and the *ἀντίποινα* of Kant on the other is put with much force and skill. But no amount of skill could overcome the difficulties of rendering plain the development and solution of the problem. The latter part of the book is so overcharged with meaning that to term it mystical is almost complimentary. "Die to live" is declared to be the final word of Hegelianism, both as regards the intellectual problem (whatever that may mean) and the ethical one. Prof. Caird seems conscious of his own obscurity towards the end of his exposition, and it was clear to any one that an attempt like the present must be foredoomed to failure. The fact is that the English Hegelians are even more obscure than their master, owing to the fact that they are attempting to Christianize him. So much has happened to change the religious problem since Hegel's day, that the task of reconciling his thought with modern Christianity is infinitely harder than it was even during his life. One cannot help feeling that the English Hegelians are groping after truth in a way that is highly stimulating to thought, but scarcely lends itself at present to articulate expression. One is reminded of the story of the stammering servant who had to sing to his master that the house was on fire. It is probable that much that is now fermenting in Hegelian circles will require a *sacer vates* in order to obtain utterance. Meanwhile, it cannot be said that Prof. Caird has succeeded in rendering Hegel one whit more intelligible to English readers than he was before in the works of his brother, Dr. Stirling, and Mr. Wallace.

The Married Women's Property Act, 1882. With an Introduction and Critical and Explanatory Notes, and an Appendix containing the Married Women's Property Acts, 1870 and 1874, &c. By H. Arthur Smith. (Stevens & Sons.)

The Married Women's Property Act, 1882. With an Introduction and Explanatory and Practical Notes, and Appendix containing the Married Women's Property Acts, 1870, 1874. By Meryon White and William Blackburn. (Clowes & Sons.)

A Concise View of the Law of Husband and Wife as modified by the Married Women's Property Acts. With an Appendix of Statutes. By Joseph Haworth Redman. (Reeves & Turner.)

Few branches of the law of England are more interesting historically than that which

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relates to the rights of married women in respect of property. By the common law a man who married a woman possessed of money or other personal property and land became on the marriage entitled absolutely to the former on reducing it into possession, and he at the same time became entitled to receive for his own use the rents of the land during the marriage, which interest in the land was on the birth of issue enlarged into an estate for his life. He was entitled also to receive and apply for his own use any money or other personality that came to the wife during the marriage, whether by way of gift or bequest, or on the intestacy of a relative. The idea of conferring on the wife during the marriage rights of property independently of her husband seems to have been foreign to the principles of the common law as well as to the feelings of our forefathers. With some modifications made in 1856 and 1870, the law remained as above stated down to the passing of the Act of last year. Though nothing was done by the Legislature until our own day to bring the law from time to time into harmony with the requirements of society, yet for the last two hundred years and upwards a species of law reform which, according to Sir Henry Maine, usually precedes that of legislation, viz., equity, has been very actively at work in this branch of law. About the middle of the seventeenth century the Court of Chancery gave effect to an ante-nuptial agreement intended to secure to a wife a separate allowance during her marriage for her personal expenses; but in the year 1668 the then Lord Keeper (Sir Orlando Bridgman) appears to have doubted whether he could give effect to an ante-nuptial agreement by which the wife's personal estate as well as the rents of her realty were to be at her own disposal. In the latter part of that century, however, or early in the following one, the Court of Chancery, giving effect to ante-nuptial arrangements that specified property was to be the wife's "separate estate," or to declarations to the same effect accompanying bequests and other gifts made to her, fully established the possibility of securing property to a married woman for her separate use. Judging from a paper by Addison in the *Spectator* (No. 295), it appears that the doctrine as to "pin money," as a separate allowance to the wife had come to be called, was not universally approved of by our forefathers, and that it was thought to be for the interests of both sexes to keep it from spreading. By means, however, of a long series of decisions of successive Chancellors and other equity judges, the doctrine as to "separate estate" has undergone a continuous development down to our own day, and at the time of the passing of the Act of last year a married woman had, in respect of her separate estate, powers co-extensive, or almost co-extensive, with those which an unmarried woman possesses over her property. The decisions above referred to form, perhaps, the most remarkable example of "judge-made law" to be found in the law of England. Notwithstanding this beneficial indirect legislation by the Court of Chancery, the old common law doctrines, except so far as the same were modified by legislation in 1856 and 1870, prevailed in all cases in which there was not some agreement or declaration which the Court could

use as a foundation for the application of the doctrine of separate estate, and the hardships arising from this state of things were chiefly felt by married women among the poor. The Act of last session, which came into operation on the 1st day of January last, has swept away the old common law doctrines in question, and enables a married woman to acquire, hold, and dispose, by will or otherwise, of any property as her separate property, in the same manner as if she were unmarried. She is also made complete mistress of all property which comes to her during the marriage, including any earnings acquired by her in any employment in which she may be engaged separately from her husband, or by the exercise of any literary, artistic, or scientific skill. On the other hand, she is made liable, to the extent of her separate property, for breaches of contract and for torts—that is, wrongs committed by her. She is also, when carrying on trade separately from her husband, made liable to the bankruptcy laws in respect of her separate property. Among other clauses of an ancillary character is one which enables a married woman who is an executrix, or administratrix, or trustee, either alone or jointly with any other person, to act in certain cases as if she were unmarried. The Act is not, however, intended to interfere with existing settlements of property or with the power to make settlements—a practice which will doubtless, to a great extent, continue. The full significance of some of the clauses of the Act can hardly as yet be realized, and will doubtless give rise to many questions for judicial decision.

In Mr. Smith's edition of the Act, and also in that of Messrs. White and Blackburn, there are many valuable notes, in which the state of the law at the passing of the Act and the extent and nature of the alterations made by it are discussed; and to each of these works there is an appendix containing the repealed Acts of 1870 and 1874, besides (in the case of Mr. Smith's work) extracts from several other statutes bearing upon the legal powers of married women.

Mr. Redman's work is somewhat different in form from the works above noticed, being a concise treatise on the law of husband and wife as modified by the recent enactments, the Act of 1882 as well as the repealed Acts of 1870 and 1874 and certain rules of Court being set out in the appendix.

All three works have been carefully executed.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

King Capital. By William Sime. 2 vols. (Blackwood & Sons.)

Society Novelles. Illustrated. 2 vols. (Vizetelly & Co.)

Norodom, King of Cambodia: a Romance of the East. By Frank M'Gloin. (New York, Appleton & Co.)

La Ferme du Choquard. Par Victor Cherbuliez. (Paris, Hachette & Co.)

Il Tramonto d'un Ideale. By La Marchesa Colombi. (Cesena, Gargano.)

Amore ha Cent' Occhi. By Salvatore Farina. (Milan, Brigola.)

'KING CAPITAL' is described on the title-page as a tale of provincial ambition. The

framework of the story is quite familiar: the wealthy self-made man of unsatisfied ambition, vulgar to the last degree and utterly unscrupulous, his suppressed wife, the family of pretty daughters who fall in love with men beneath them, the strike, the final crash—all these things have been used often before. But Mr. Sime has not done at all amiss to use them again. He has described his characters with much precision, and told his story with a good deal of racy vigour. If the invention of plots is not his strong point, he has, at all events, very considerable power of writing, and quite enough originality to make old materials seem fresh. The scene is laid at Lumside, which is most probably to be identified with Glasgow, and the story opens at the new house of the rich boiler-maker in a square which "was perhaps the most massive collection of porticoed mansions out of Greece." He is contemplating the new picture of himself, for which he is proud to say he drew a cheque for a thousand pounds. He is represented with a gun and a pointer, though, as Mr. Sime oddly says, he had never been in the "hunting-field" in his life. The description of the way in which the different members of the family take their new grandeur is very good—the wife, in terror of the grand butler, addressing him as "sir," the daughters giggling at the footman, and only the heroine maintaining the natural dignity and self-possession which are, of course, to be expected of a heroine. Perhaps the haziness of English people's knowledge of the procedure of Scotch law will make the strange conviction of the hero and his pardon when he was supposed to be drowned seem less odd than such proceedings would appear to be under English law. The merits of Mr. Sime's book lie so much in the style of his narration and the many clever little touches of description in it, that complete justice could only be done to it by a great deal of quotation. The book may be safely recommended.

A collection of tales by authors among whom are Messrs. Burnand, Hatton, and Francillon, illustrated by Corbould, Caldecott, Sambourne, and others, is likely to be amusing, and the reader will not be disappointed in the hopes raised by Messrs. Vizetelly's pleasing volumes. They commence with a farcical story of the commotion excited in the breasts of certain scandalous spinsters in Bayswater by the arrival in their neighbourhood of a young married pair, and a mysterious captain "over the way." The illustrations, depicting female curiosity in various attitudes, are amusing enough. 'An Entr'acte' is a story of more pathetic kind, in which an ambitious public singer is nearly tempted to forego her triumphs for marriage with a grave and gallant officer who might have made her happy. 'Kites and Pigeons,' we are sorry to say, must be taken with considerable discount, Mr. Hatton having apparently borrowed plot, characters, and incidents from Morton's nearly forgotten play 'A Cure for the Heartache.' Some other tales strike us as familiar in parts; but on the whole there is much that is original and clever in these "society" tales.

The author of 'Norodom' does not trust for effect to mere breaches of the Decalogue, but deals abundantly also with

sorcerers, demon princes and princesses, and hobgoblins of strange and wonderful anatomy. The scene might have been laid in any part of the "East" with a tropical climate and absolute monarch as well as in Cambodia. In those parts of the book where the supernatural comes in the writer shows a certain power of invention and fantastic conception, and to matters of this nature the high-flown language employed is no doubt less inappropriate than when applied to more sublunary events; but throughout the story the sublime is continually lapsing into a ridiculous bathos—indeed, it might almost be supposed that the author had some such burlesque intention.

In 'La Ferme du Choquard' M. Cherbuliez gives us a thoroughly artistic piece of work. Although his new story is not in all points superior to his 'Jean Téterol,' it is full of analysis and of carefully drawn pictures of human character, and is likely to meet with success.

The lady who writes under the *nom de plume* of "La Marchesa Colombi" is making for herself a name among the younger Italian novelists. Her reputation is well sustained by her latest work, in which she depicts, with subtle, delicate touches, one of the saddest, commonest mental processes, the gradual, inevitable extinction of a youthful ideal. There is nothing to offend the reader in this transmutation; the author leads him on by gentle paths to recognize of himself the sad necessity; no taste of bitterness is left behind even when the process is completed and the sun has set behind clouds, leaving nothing for the heroine and hero in life but the dim twilight of resignation. The scene of the tale is laid in a North Italian village, and the book affords charming glimpses of the lives of both peasants and landed proprietors, lives of which the tourist knows so little.

'Amore ha Cent' Occhi' is a longer and more ambitious work than has been before attempted by Signor Farina. It is calculated to well sustain its author's reputation. We encounter in its pages the amiable, simple, natural personages whom he loves to depict, and whose portraits he draws from life; we meet also with the quiet humour, the refinement and elevation of tone, that so distinguish this writer. A happy mean is preserved between modern ultra-realism and the idealism that our age rejects as impossible. The scene of the larger part of the tale is laid in the island of Sardinia, of which Farina is a native, and of the curious customs and the strongly pronounced individuality of its inhabitants he furnishes a graphic picture.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

THE late Rev. Thomas Jarrett, Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge, must have bestowed a vast amount of time and labour on his edition of *The Hebrew Text of the Old Covenant*, "printed in a modified Roman alphabet in two volumes: Vol. I., The Text; Vol. II., Vocabularies, the Grammar, Easy Hebrew Sentences, Vocabulary to these Sentences" (Cambridge, Deighton, Bell & Co.). There is no preface to reveal to us the object which the late professor had in preferring a modified Roman alphabet to the much easier Hebrew characters. As it is, the book will remain a mere bibliographical curiosity; for we are sure that no student will even attempt to

learn the Hebrew text of the Old Testament from a transliteration in a Roman alphabet, when dots, dashes, apostrophes, and other signs above or beneath the letters are employed in order to express the Hebrew consonants and vowel-points. We not only regret the waste of time, but much more the waste of money on paper and printing by means of which useful books bearing on Hebrew literature could have been produced.

As far back as 1867 the idea of editing the greatest of Arabic grammatical works, composed by Sibawaihi or Sibooa (about 150 Hijra or the middle of the eighth century of our era), was suggested by the veteran Arabist, Prof. Fleischer, at Leipzig, to one of his pupils, M. Hartwig Derenbourg, now Professor of Arabic at the École Spéciale des Langues Orientales in Paris. The task was not easy, and the young student must often have groaned under the labour he had undertaken with a light heart. Sibawaihi, the Pānini of Arabic grammarians, was the pupil of the great Khalil, who himself was preceded by many grammarians and lexicographers (for Arabic grammar curiously enough began soon after the promulgation of the Koran), and he not only embodied the opinions of his predecessors, thanks to which process their works nearly all disappeared, but also gave in his book numerous verses of the earliest poets, so that his grammar may also claim to be a literary history of early Arabic poetry. Thus the editor of Sibawaihi had not only to make himself master of Arabic grammar in the sense of the native grammarians, but he had, moreover, to become thoroughly acquainted with Arabic poetry, two of the most difficult and tedious subjects in Arabic literature. With such difficulties to contend against no one will be astonished that M. Derenbourg took some ten years for the preparation of his excellent edition, of which we have now before us the first volume under the title of *Le Livre de Sibawaihi* (Paris, Baer & Co.). It may be seen from the title of the work, which is simply *Kitab* or "Book," how highly Sibawaihi was, and still is, regarded among the Ulemās. The editor has spared no trouble to make his work as complete as possible. The manuscripts of Cairo, of the Escorial, of the Bodleian Library, of Paris, of St. Petersburg, and of Vienna have been carefully collated by him. The variations occurring in them are to be found in the foot-notes, the text itself having been established according to the canons of modern criticism. A full description of these numerous manuscripts is to be found in the preface. Students of Arabic poetry will be thankful to the editor for having described the metres employed in the verses quoted by Sibawaihi. The editor—although a consummate Arabic grammarian, having acquired exceptional knowledge of Arabic literature in general through being employed on the catalogue of the richest collection in the Paris library, and having latterly compiled the catalogue of the Arabic manuscripts in the Escorial, which is now passing through the press—has thought it well to let the sheets of Sibawaihi undergo the revision of Professors Nöldeke and Prym. This help makes his edition more precious and as accurate as an Arabic text can be made, considering the difficulty of the too numerous diacritical and vowel points, where mistakes are unavoidable. Thus in one word—for we cannot enter into details in these columns—Sibawaihi has been magnificently worked up, and this *editio princeps* will no doubt remain the standard edition. The second and last volume, it is promised, will follow soon. The editor will give in this an essay on the relation of the great grammarian to his predecessors and on the use made of his work by those who came after him. This, in fact, will be a summary of the history of Arabic grammar, and will largely supplement the late Prof. Flügel's essay on the grammatical schools of Basra and Kufa. Perhaps we might suggest to the learned editor that he should also

give short notices concerning the dates of the numerous poets quoted by Sibawaihi, as far as it can be done, for of many nothing but the names are known from quotations.

Muhammad in Medina: das ist Wakidi's Kitab al Maghazi, in verkürzter Deutscher Wiedergabe. Herausgegeben von J. Wellhausen. (Berlin, Reimer.)—Dr. Wellhausen has chosen a somewhat ambitious title for a very useful book. He does not tell the history of the Prophet's rule at Medina, but merely abridges El-Wakidi's account of Mohammed's campaigns, which fell within the Medina period of his career, but did not wholly engross it. Three manuscripts of this classical work are known: one was edited by Von Kremer, but contains only a third of the whole history; another, containing the first half of the work, was used by Sprenger in his 'Life of Mohammed'; the third, the Preston MS., acquired by the British Museum in 1878, is the only complete form of the book yet discovered. Dr. Wellhausen has not minutely collated these three manuscripts, which seem to be only different copies of the same redaction, but has simply supplied what was missing in Von Kremer's text from the Preston codex, and roughly translated, in general outline, the history thus completed. The editor excuses the unscientific character of his work on the ground of want of time and opportunity, and holds out a hope of producing a complete and accurate edition at some future date; but we do not think that any apology was needed. It is true that a paraphrase of this kind, where one cannot be certain how much has been omitted or how far the original words have been reproduced, cannot lay claim to the finality of a literal and complete translation. Scholars will not be satisfied with anything less than a complete edition, with or without translation, of El-Wakidi's 'Campaigns.' But there is a considerable class of students who will be glad to possess this oldest of Arabic histories in a convenient form. The discerning eye of a scholar has seized all that is important in El-Wakidi's narrative and he has divested it of the verbiage which is too apt to encumber the records of Eastern history; and it is to such students that Dr. Wellhausen addresses himself, following in the steps of Caussin de Perceval, whose history of the Arabs, a paraphrase of the original authorities, has proved more serviceable, perhaps, than any other work to those who would learn the main features of ancient Arabian history, life, and literature without a knowledge of the Arabic language. With Caussin de Perceval, Weil's 'Ibn-Hishām,' and Dr. Wellhausen's 'Wakidi,' an ordinary reader may now become acquainted with the very earliest authorities on Arab history and the foundation of the Mohammedan religion and polity in a pleasant form and at no great cost of either time or application. The present work, however, cannot be placed on the same level with Caussin de Perceval's, of which Dr. Wellhausen speaks with just enthusiasm. The branch of the subject treated by El-Wakidi is necessarily dry at times, and the editor has not the literary charm of his French predecessor. It is a question whether the work might not have been still further abridged with advantage, and at least the ascriptions of the traditions appear out of place in a book which is intended for the general student rather than for special Arabists. The plan, on the whole, has been well carried out, though the editor seems to have been a little undecided here and there as to the class of reader he was addressing. For a popular, or at least an unscientific, book it is surely a mistake to adopt so ungainly a method of spelling Oriental names as that chosen by Dr. Wellhausen. None but the initiated would recognize the founder of Islam in "Muxammad"; and such forms as "Ibn Isxaaq," "Uxud" (for *Ohod*), "Abu Vaqqāc" (pronounced *Wakdāc*), "Gaxsh," and "al Xanthalijja" are not prepossessing. And if Dr. Wellhausen must adopt so unpleasant an

orthography, he should at least be consistent in it, and not write "Alij" and "Vakidi," "Qasim" and "Abbas." These are but small matters, but they disfigure a useful book. On the comparative merits of the two great rival biographers, El-Wakidy and Ibn-Ishak (as edited by Ibn-Hisham), Dr. Wellhausen has much to say, and what he says is decidedly in favour of the latter. He admits El-Wakidy's value as a chronologer, but greatly prefers Ibn-Ishak as a faithful and honest recorder of early traditions. In this he is at variance with Sprenger, whom, indeed, he loses no opportunity of attacking. At p. 20 of the introduction occurs this self-complacent remark, "He who has to busy himself with the history of Mohammed, without going to the Arabic sources, will fare better, I think, with this simple excerpt.....than with Sprenger's big book, which at present holds the market in Germany"; and examples of Sprenger's carelessness are adduced at considerable length, his history is described—with some reason—as "a dangerous book," and his views as to Greek plurals and genitives and other irrelevant matters are ridiculed. The reluctant admission that Sprenger possesses a "gesundes und lebhaftes Gefühl für die Sachen," and an "echtes und unmittelbares, nicht gelehrtes und angeschultes Interesse für die Inhalt der Ueberlieferungen," cannot undo the very damaging impression created by the general tone of Dr. Wellhausen's criticisms. It is to be regretted that the eminent theologian should have allowed himself to write in so disparaging a manner of one who, with all his faults, has done much more for Arabic literature and Mohammedan history than his critic is ever likely to do, his present useful abridgment of El-Wakidy notwithstanding.

Mr. J. F. FLEET, who has done good service in the interpretation and publication of very many old Kanarese and Sanskrit inscriptions in the pages of the *Indian Antiquary*, has now drawn up for the 'Bombay Gazetteer' a notice of *The Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts of the Bombay Presidency*, from the earliest period to the Mohammedan conquest of A.D. 1318, founded in great measure on the knowledge he has acquired during his long study of the inscriptions found in the western and south-western parts of India. As a work it is an excellent manual, indicating as it does how much more may be reasonably expected when all the documents of which copies are preserved have been submitted to the same honest and scholarlike treatment. It is, therefore, a satisfaction to learn that Mr. Fleet has been appointed, for three years at least, to the special duty of arranging, revising, and preparing for publication the more valuable of the monumental inscriptions at present secured. Mr. Fleet's paper is divided into fourteen sections, giving an account of as many distinct dynasties.

Of all Midrashic books, the Midrash Yalqut is certainly the most useful for exegesis, for in the Yalqut, which means "collection," R. Simeon, the compiler, has put together under the different Biblical books the Agadic passages bearing on them scattered throughout the Talmud and the various Midrashim. We welcome therefore the Rev. Edward G. King's translation of the Yalqut on Zechariah (Cambridge, Deighton, Bell & Co.), which, if not of great use for the interpretation of the prophet, will anyhow assist students to read the text of this Midrash. The translation having been made under the guidance of the well-known Rabbinical Reader in the University of Cambridge, Dr. Schiller-Szinessy, it is superfluous to state that it is correct. Mr. King has had at his disposal nearly all the editions of the Yalqut, but he found out that the text of none is in a satisfactory condition. Unfortunately no MSS. of this Midrash are in existence. In the notes the translator gives not only philological explanations, but also comparative illustrations from the Talmud and often the Septuagint and the New Testament. On the margins the references to the

Talmud or the Midrash from which the author of the Yalqut has taken the respective passages are correctly indicated, whilst they are mostly wrong in the edition of the text. The three appendixes—of which A. treats of the Messiah, the son of Joseph; B. of the Jerusalem of the world to come; and C. of the passage "Out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water" (St. John vii. 38)—are very instructive. There is, however, great difficulty in believing that there is in the Old Testament any allusion to the suffering Messiah. The passages adduced by Mr. King in support of his argument can only be applied to this Messiah by interpreting them in a Midrashic way. The second appendix is simply mystical, and in the third Mr. King has not succeeded in tracing the source of the Scriptural passage quoted by St. John. It refers certainly to Zech. xiv. 8, where for the words "from Jerusalem" are substituted "out of his belly" for the occasion. Such cases are not unusual in Biblical quotations in the New Testament.

SPEAKING of translations of Midrashic books, we may mention that Dr. Wünsche is fast progressing with his German translation of the Midrash Rabbah on the Pentateuch. We have before us the end of Exodus and Deuteronomy. The translator boldly persists in translating from an uncritical text. The notes at the end by Dr. Fürst and D. O. Strasschun give many corrections and numerous elucidations of the translation, which is often unintelligible. With the translation of the Midrash Rabbah on Ruth, Leviticus and Numbers, Proverbs and Samuel (the last two would be wrongly described as old Midrashim), Dr. Wünsche intends finishing his collection of translations.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

SEVERAL works of reference are on our table. *The Victorian Year-Book* (Robertson), as usual, shows Mr. Hayter to be one of the first statisticians of the day.—To Mr. Friederici we are indebted for his well-known *Bibliotheca Orientalis* (Trübner & Co.), which has become indispensable to Orientalists.—Mr. Griswold, of Harvard, U.S., continues to find amusement in literary drudgery, and has compiled an *Index to the Nineteenth Century Review, Contemporary Review, and Fortnightly Review*, which journalists will find useful, and for which the proprietors of the three periodicals mentioned should be grateful as it will increase the sale of sets of their magazines.

Tea: the Drink of Pleasure and of Health, by Dr. W. Gordon Stables (Field & Tuer), is an amusing little volume of very light reading which will while away an idle half-hour.

A NUMBER of reports of free libraries are lying on our table. That of Birmingham is largely taken up with the proceedings attendant on the reopening of the libraries. The *Second Report* from Newcastle-upon-Tyne shows the usual reaction following on the first year's success. The *Thirtieth Report* from Liverpool is couched in cheerful terms. The list of "distinguished visitors" might be omitted with advantage. The *Sixth Report* of the Plymouth Library speaks of the increased use made of both the library and newsroom. From Doncaster we have received a *Supplement to the Index Catalogue*.

THE trustees of the Astor Library, New York, have sent us their *Thirty-fourth Annual Report*. The income of the library during the past year was 23,828 54 dollars, a falling off, owing to reduction of rate of interest, of 1,226 07 dollars from the income of the last year. The additions to the library during the year amounted to 5,725 volumes. The library has now reached a total of over two hundred thousand volumes.

La Tunisie et la Tripolitaine (Paris, Calmann Lévy) is a reprint of a series of letters contributed by M. Gabriel Charmes to the *Débats*. M. Charmes, as we have said before, is the chief literary representative in France of the

"forward" school. His lively letters are full of complaints of the "timidité," "faiblesse," &c., of the French authorities, who do not show sufficient enthusiasm for the policy of conquest to please M. Charmes; and there are plenty of predictions of the golden future reserved for Tunis if only his views are carried out. "L'agriculture, qui est presque éteinte, se ranimera; la production doublera, l'industrie naîtra." In his concluding letters M. Charmes gives an alarmist picture of the state of Tunis.

WE have on our table *The English and India*, by E. de Valbezen (Allen & Co.),—*Lexique Latin-Français*, by E. Chatelain (Hachette),—*Prosodie Latine, suivie d'un Appendice sur la Prosodie Grecque*, by C. Thurot and E. Chatelain (Hachette),—*Historical Ballads, Parts I. and II.*, edited by C. M. Yonge (National Society),—*German Classics*, Vol. VI., edited with Notes by C. A. Buchheim (Frowde),—*Scandinavian Arts*, by H. Hildebrand (Chapman & Hall),—*English Painters*, by H. J. Wilmot-Buxton (Low),—*The Stage in the Drawing-Room*, by H. J. Dakin (Griffith & Farran),—*Zoological Sketches*, by F. L. Oswald (Allen & Co.),—*Handbook on Vertebrate Dissection, Part II.*, by H. N. Martin and W. A. Moale (Macmillan),—*A Few Words on Evolution and Creation*, by H. S. Boase (Leng & Co.),—*Essays in Philosophical Criticism*, edited by A. Seth and R. B. Haldane (Longmans),—*Stray Thoughts on Wealth and its Sources*, by Mr. Serjeant Robinson (Low),—*The Origin and Significance of the Great Pyramid*, by C. S. Wake (Reeves & Turner),—*Tales of Modern Oxford*, by the Author of 'Lays of Modern Oxford' (Unwin),—*A Lady's Drive from Florence to Cherbourg*, by E. Hunter (Blackwood),—*Military Life in Italy, Sketches*, by E. De Amicis (New York, Putnam),—*Alirabi*, by a Hadji of Hyde Park (Blackwood),—*Four Little Sixes*, by C. A. Jones (Gardner),—*Our Mother*, by M. K. (Edinburgh, Gemmell),—*A Birthday Book*, illustrated and compiled by Lady G. Ramsden (Chapman & Hall),—*The Poems of T. B. Aldrich* (Boston, U.S., Houghton & Co.),—*The Conquest and other Poems*, by T. C. Wilkinson (Simpkin),—*C. Sonnets by C. Authors*, edited by H. J. Nicoll (Edinburgh, Macniven & Wallace),—*Bible Cartoons and Illustrated Readings in Holy Scripture* (Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School Union),—*Steps Heavenward, a Book of Prayer for Children*, compiled by a Mother (Rivingtons),—*The Marriage in Cana of Galilee*, by H. Macmillan, D.D. (Macmillan),—*Laws of Life after the Mind of Christ*, by J. H. Thom (Kegan Paul),—*The Chair of Peter*, by J. N. Murphy (Kegan Paul),—*Lectures and other Theological Papers*, by J. B. Mozley, D.D. (Rivingtons),—*Les Essais de Lord Macaulay*, by P. Oursel (Hachette),—*Le Roman d'un Cancre*, by J. Girardin (Hachette),—*Quid Xenophonti debuerit Flavius Arrianus*, by H. Doucet (Paris, Chamerot),—*Li Piado de la Princesse*, by W. C. Bonaparte-Wyse (Plymouth, Keys),—*Die Welt-sprache*, by A. Volk and R. Fuchs (Berlin, Köhl),—and *Die Siebenschlüferlegende*, by J. Koch (Leipzig, Reissner). Among New Editions we have *Yonge's Constitutional History of England from 1760 to 1860* (Marcus Ward),—*Our Iron Roads*, by F. S. Williams (Bemrose),—*Selections from Latin Prose*, by R. M. Millington (Longmans),—*Spence's Civil Service Geography* (Lockwood),—*A Wonderful Ghost Story*, by T. Heaphy (Griffith & Farran),—*The Talisman, a Drama*, by C. Swanwick (Lewis),—*Handbook to the National Museum in Naples*, edited by E. N. Rolfe (Clowes),—and *Random Shots*, by Max Adeler (Ward & Lock). Also the following Pamphlets: *University Pamphlets*, edited by Medicus (Glasgow, Holmes),—*Medical Education, Character, and Conduct*, by W. T. Gairdner (Glasgow, MacLehose),—*Some Account of the Bunjwrah Class*, by N. R. Cumberlege (Trübner),—*Antiquarian Remains at Sopârâ and Padana*, by P. B. Indrajî (Trübner),—and *The Kilmahinham Treaty*, by the Author of 'Letters to my Son Herbert' (Tinsley).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Myers's (F.) Catholic Thoughts on Bible and Theology, 7/6
Peownee's (J. S.) The Church, the Ministry, the Sacrament, five Sermons, 8vo. 2/6 cl.

Law.

Sanderson's Lectures on Conscience and Human Law, with Preface by C. Wordsworth, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Fine Art.

Herring and Landseer's Famous Horses and Famous Dogs, 4to. 3/6 cl.

History and Biography.

English Men of Letters: Fielding, by A. Dobson, cr. 8vo. 2/6
Froude's (J. A.) Short Studies on Great Subjects, Vol. 4, new edition, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.

Geography and Travel.

Ross's (D.) Land of the Five Rivers and Sindhi, 8vo. 12/ cl.

Science.

Bale's (M. F.) Saw Mills, their Arrangement and Management, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.

Jackson's (L. D.) Accented Five Figure Logarithms of Numbers from 1 to 99,999 without Differences, Arranged and Accented, roy. 8vo. 16/ cl.

Moore's History of British Ferns, new edition, 5/ cl.

Siemens's (C. W.) Conservation of Solar Energy, 8vo. 3/6 cl.

General Literature.

Æsop's Fables (Some of), with Modern Instances shown in Designs by R. Caldecott, from new Translations by A. Caldecott, 4to. 7/6 cl.

Brooks's (S.) The Naggetoes, new edition, 12mo. 3/6 cl.

Cambridge Scholarships and Examinations, ed. by Polla, 5/

Collins's (W.) Heart and Science, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.

Companion Library: Nigel Bartram, Evelyn Howard,

Arum Field, new editions, cr. 8vo. 2/ each, bds.

Gladstone & Co., 2/ cl.

Kean's (A.) The Bantoffs of Cherryton, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/ cl.

Lehendort's (G.) Horse-Breeding Recollections, roy. 8vo. 10/6

Robertson's (Col. J.) End o' Scot, 8vo. 5/ cl.

Roe's (Rev. E. P.) What can She Do? 12mo. 2/ cl.

Sidgwick's (H.) Principles of Political Economy, cr. 8vo. 16/

Silos for preserving British Fodder Crops stored in a Green

State, 8vo. 4/ cl.

Williams's (H. L.) Comic Conceits, cr. 8vo. 2/ bds.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Douloft (H.): Les Rapports de l'Église Chrétienne avec l'État Romain, 6fr.

Hirsche (K.): Prolegomena zu e. Neuen Ausgabe der

Imitatio Christi, Vol. 2, 16m.

Benan (E.): L'Islamisme et la Science, 1fr.

Ricard: Les Premiers Jansénistes et Fort Royal, 7fr. 50.

Poetry and the Drama.

Althaus (A.): Erörterungen üb. Lessings Minna von Barnhelm, Part 1, 1m.

Philosophy.

Jacquinet (M.): La Vie Instinctive et la Vie de l'Esprit, 3fr. 50.

History and Biography.

Casse (Du): Les Rois, Frères de Napoléon I., 10fr.

Metternich (Mémoires de), Vols. 6 and 7, 18fr.

Science.

Franke (A.) u. Geppert (J.): Üb. die Wirkungen der Verdünnten Luft, 3m.

Zopf (W.): Die Spaltpilze, 3m.

General Literature.

Nicolas (Ch.): Les Budgets de la France, 30fr.

Say (L.): La Politique des Intérêts, 1fr.

Wershoven (F. J.): Smollett et Lesage, 6m. 60.

SPRING.

For those who note the fate of earthly things
There lurks a sadness in the April air,
A dreamy sense of what the future brings
To things too good, too hopeful, and too fair.
The spring brings greenness to the recent grave,
But brings no solace to the mourning heart;
Nor will its rustling and its piping save
A single pang to him who must depart.
The ivy bloom is full of humming bees;
The linnet's whistle in the leaves on high;
Around the stems of all the orchard trees
In flaky heaps the fallen blossoms lie:
But every leaf upon each new-clad tree
Tells but of boundless mutability.

E. LEE HAMILTON.

THE 'NEW GETREUSCHT RECHTBUCH.'

Cambridge, April 16, 1883.

EVERYBODY will feel obliged to Mr. Martineau for his letter on the authorship of the book published by Sebastian Brant. I believe he may be congratulated on having established that Brant was the editor, not the author, of it.

It is, however, quite another thing to say that I ought to have reasoned that the book, being "printed some twenty years before 1490," could not have been compiled by Brant. I could not possibly have reasoned to this effect, as I was and am convinced that the edition to which I alluded must have been printed about the

date mentioned. And as this date (circa 1490) allowed me to assume that what was said about Brant's authorship was correct, I never thought of making further investigations.

Fortunately, my arguments were really based on a much sounder ground, namely, the types and the workmanship (i.e., the printing) of the book. From them, and from them alone, I concluded that Gutenberg could never have printed the set of books to which the work in question belongs, as they must be grouped round the true date (namely 1482) of one of the set. Strange to say, Mr. Martineau has overlooked this fact, and my conclusion is as correct to-day as if he had never made his interesting discovery.

J. H. HESSELS.

THE SPRING PUBLISHING SEASON.

AMONG Messrs. Cassell & Co.'s announcements are the first of the series of "Manuals for Students of Medicine," which we have already announced, 'Elements of Histology,' by Dr. E. Klein, F.R.S.,—the third volume of the 'Old Testament Commentary for English Readers,' edited by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the contributors to the volume being Canon Barry, Mr. Ball, Dr. Pope, Mr. Sinker, and Dr. Stanley Leathes,—the third volume of 'Old and New Edinburgh,'—'Design in Textile Fabrics,' by Mr. T. R. Ashenurst,—a second series of 'Flower Painting in Water Colours,' by Mr. F. E. Hulme,—'Little Folks' Midsummer volume (vol. xvii.),—the 'Heart Chords' series, consisting of little books by divines, having for their object the stimulating, guiding, and strengthening of the Christian life,—'An Introduction to the New Testament,' by the Dean of Wells, with a preface by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol,—and three volumes of "Cassell's Children's Treasures."

THE CUTTING OF THE FIRST SOD.

THE Corporation of Chippenham had the following very curious custom attached to their holding of lands. A plot of land called West Mead is laid down in meadow. An acre is first set out for the bailiff and twelve burgesses, and the remainder is divided into quarter acres, called "farthingdols," and each of the ninety-seven freemen is entitled to one. No one is allowed to enter the mead until the bailiff has cut his acre; but after the bailiff has carried away any one is at liberty to cut his farthingdole when it suits himself ('Municipal Corporation Commission Reports,' ii. 1248). This distinctive feature of the primitive village community is best illustrated by a reference to similar practices elsewhere. It is a most interesting problem to note how frequently municipal archaeology yields to the inquirer into the early history of institutions evidence which is not forthcoming from other branches of history. Observing that the bailiff was the "headman" of the Chippenham community, the archaic significance of cutting the first acre is best shown by some Hindu customs. At the chief Hindu festival connected with agriculture the Raja went through the form of ploughing and sowing before any one else commenced these operations, and this was considered to take away the sin which tilling the land is supposed to convey (Biddulph's 'Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh,' p. 106). Curiously enough, this idea is carried further back than the agricultural community of the Aryans, as may be proved by the feast of the Zulus, when the king sacrifices a bullock, and so renders it lawful to cut the new-ripe mealies (*South African Folk-lore Journal*, i. 134; *Antiquary*, v. 138).

G. LAURENCE GOMME.

YARL OSKER IN ENGLAND.

Derby House, Eccles.

THEOPALD and others have shown conclusively that several entries in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in the earlier part of the ninth century are from

three to four years wrong. I lately met with a fresh instance which is, I think, sufficiently curious to put before your readers.

After describing the famous attack upon the Seine country made by Osger in the year 841, the chronicler of Fontenelle goes on to say that on the last day of May, as the pirate chief was returning, he was met (*obviusque factus est*) by Vulfard the king's man (*regis homo*); but the pagans avoided a conflict. Vulfard or Wulfhard is a very improbable Frank name, and is clearly Anglo-Saxon. Again, "a king's man" is a most unusual phrase to apply to a Frankish grandee, while it is the term by which the English "ealdorman" is often translated. *Prima facie*, therefore, it is probable that this Wulfhard was no Frank, but an Englishman.

On turning to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle under the year 837 we read: "This year Wulfheard the ealdorman fought at Hamtun [i.e., Southampton] against the forces of 35 ships [Ethelward says 33, and MSS. C and D of the Chronicle 34], and there made a great slaughter and got the victory, and the same year Wulfheard died."

If we add four years to 837 we come to 841 exactly, the year when the Fontenelle Chronicle tells us Osger was met by Vulfard.

In addition to the further evidence this furnishes of the misdating of the Chronicle at this period, it enables us to conclude that the leader of the fleet of thirty-five ships which appeared more than once in the English annals at this time was Osger, the famous ravager of Rouen and Jumièges. HENRY H. HOWORTH.

DRAYTON AND SURREY.

THE Comte de Puymaigre, in his 'Précursseurs de Don Quichotte,' confirms what is said in your review of Mr. Bullen's 'Drayton' last week about the probability of the story of Surrey travelling to maintain Geraldine's beauty "peerless in public jousts." He mentions the Earl of Surrey as one of the last knights, if not the very last, known to have held a "paseo honroso," and, on the authority of Cantu, says that he "held a bridge on the Arno, compelling all passers to own that his lady Geraldine was the fairest of the fair." Clearly, therefore, Drayton is not the only authority for the story. JOHN ORMSBY.

Literary Gossip.

In the great fire in Paternoster Square, Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. have lost the whole of their bound stock, a few MSS., some valuable sketches, and various wood-blocks. Fortunately a large portion of the MSS. for forthcoming books was already in the printer's hands, and the bound stock was not nearly so extensive as it would have been at a later period of the year. Much quire stock was in other warehouses, so that it will be possible within a very few days to supply copies of a large portion of the books published by the firm. The ledgers, &c., were found on Thursday, safe from fire, though a good deal damaged by water. Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. at once moved into temporary premises in White Hart Street, leading into Paternoster Square, and are actively engaged in the work of reorganizing their business.

The fire originated, it seems, in the Salutation Tavern—well known by name to all interested in Charles Lamb and Coleridge as not an unfrequent place of their meetings. The back premises of this tavern dovetailed in a curious and intricate manner into the buildings which formed one side of Rose Street and Paternoster Square, formerly known as Newgate Market, and some of the neighbouring buildings were of great anti-

quity—chiefly built of wood. The flames spread rapidly from the tavern, and the premises of Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. were fully alight before the brigade was called to the spot. From the first it was seen that there was no chance whatever of saving any portion of the premises or property.

A MEETING of considerable interest to the friends of higher education in London is to be held at the Mansion House, in connexion with the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, on Wednesday next at 3 P.M., when speeches will be delivered by the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., Lord G. Hamilton, M.P., Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P., Lord Reay, and Prof. James Stuart. The speeches of two former Vice-Presidents of the Council will be especially interesting, as the "University Extension" movement is no doubt the logical outcome of the Elementary Education Act. Lord Reay threw out some suggestive remarks on the duty of municipalities towards higher education in his speech on the Address, and Sir Lyon Playfair usually has something to say worth saying on educational matters. Prof. James Stuart was practically the founder of the "University Extension" scheme, and Mr. Goschen, the President of the Society, has from the first taken the most active interest in promoting the work in London.

A TRANSLATION of three of Luther's works—that on 'Christian Liberty,' that 'On the Babylonian Captivity of the Church,' and 'The Address to the Nobility of the German Nation'—by Prof. Buchheim, is promised by Mr. Murray. Mr. Wace will contribute introductions and edit the volume.

THE volume completing Mr. C. A. M. Fennell's edition of Pindar's remains will be published immediately by the Cambridge University Press. It contains the 'Nemean and Isthmian Odes' (with introductions, analyses, and commentary), the fragments (with references and occasional notes), introductory essays on the *pentathlon* and on the causal middle, indexes to the notes, and a list of the classical quotations and references given in the volume. The preface contains some new points of chronology, which were worked out too late for insertion in their proper places, and a brief account of recent Pindaric literature.

A NEW edition of Mr. Wallace's 'Outlines of the Philosophy of Aristotle' is also about to appear, which will be found to contain a considerable amount of additional matter. An introductory chapter has been added on the way in which Aristotle sought to meet the difficulties of preceding thinkers and on the general drift of his own philosophy.

MAJOR ARTHUR GRIFFITHS, author of the 'Memorials of Millbank,' and one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Prisons, has in the press 'The Chronicles of Newgate,' a work on which he has been engaged for some years. It will be published in the autumn by Messrs. Chapman & Hall. The article on "Prisons and Prison Discipline" in the new edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' will be contributed by Major Griffiths.

MESSRS. ROUTLEDGE & SONS have in the press 'Eighteen Months' Imprisonment (with a Remission),' by D—S—, formerly a captain in the army.

CANON STUBBS has undertaken for the Rolls Series a new edition of the 'Gesta Regum' of William of Malmesbury; and is also preparing for publication in the same series the collected letters of John of Salisbury, who was Bishop of Chartres from the year 1176 to his death in 1180. Some of these letters relate to the disputes between Henry II. and Archbishop Becket.

AMONG the other works approved of by the late Master of the Rolls for publication in the above series are the 'Chronicle' of William of Newbury, to be edited by Mr. Richard Howlett, and the treatise 'De Principum Instructione' of Giraldus Cambrensis, to be edited by Mr. G. F. Warner, of the British Museum.

MR. W. NOEL SAINSBURY has ready for the press the sixth volume of his Calendar of Colonial State Papers preserved in the Public Record Office. It deals chiefly with the affairs of the East Indies at the beginning of Charles I.'s reign.

COL. WILSON has finished a sequel to his work on James II. and the Duke of Berwick under the title of 'The Duke of Berwick as a French Officer and as Marshal of France to the Time of his Death.' As Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. were to be the publishers, we do not at the present moment know how far the fire on their premises will affect the book.

SEVEN out of the ten promised volumes of Mr. Arber's "English Garner" are now ready. Vol. VII. includes, in addition to other contents, Kemp's 'Nine Days' Wonder'; Sir F. Vere's commentaries; seven tracts of Defoe, in prose or verse; Deloney's three ballads on the Armada fight; a set of madrigals by J. Wilbye; and 'Diella: Certain Sonnets,' by R. L[ynche].

IN the three volumes of the "Garner" yet to appear will be included a translation of the 'Philobiblon' of Aungervyle (1344); a series of tracts concerning the escape of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester; the sonnets of Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke; Sir T. More's letters while in prison; Cavendish's 'Life and Death of Wolsey'; Storer's 'Life and Death of Wolsey' (in verse); Daniel's sonnets; and 'The Carrier's Cosmography' of Taylor, the Water Poet.

MR. GEORGE SMITH, of Coalville, has in the press a new work descriptive of his gipsy experiences, which will be published during the present month by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin. The book, which will be issued under the title of 'I've been a-Gipsying,' will contain Mr. Smith's proposals for the education of gipsy children, now under the consideration of the Government. The Canal Boats Act (1877) Amendment Bill, which has been introduced to Parliament with the assistance of the Government, contains a clause making it applicable to gipsy vans.

MR. GARDNER, of Paisley, has in the press the first volume of 'Collections towards an Archaeological and Historical Survey of the County of Renfrew,' made under the direction of the Earl of Glasgow, Lord-Clerk Register of Scotland, Mr. R. W. Cochran-Patrick, M.P., and other antiquaries. The work was originally suggested by Mr. Cochran-Patrick, who intended to act as general editor, but owing to pressing public

duties he will not now be able to undertake the task. The necessary preparations for this and the second volume, which is also in a forward state, have been going on for several years. As far as possible, the work will be arranged according to parishes, and it is proposed to take the parish of Lochwinnoch first, as it is exceptionally rich in historic matter. Acting on these lines, search has been more particularly directed to the discovery of documents relating to families connected with this parish. Through the kindness of the Baroness Sempill, a hitherto unpublished 'History of the Sempill Family' and other documents will be given in the first or second volume, and also, by the courtesy of Mr. A. Mackenzie, an original rental roll of the family for the year 1644. Mr. Horatius Bonar, W.S., will take charge of the Ranfurly papers and other documents connected with the parish of Kilbarchan. In their proper connexion will be given the Poll Tax Rolls of the various parishes, which were edited and indexed with the greatest care and minuteness by the late Mr. D. Semple, F.S.A.Scot., who, a few days before his death, consented to their publication. Crawford's 'History of Renfrewshire,' as relating to the various parishes, will be utilized, and all other matter available and of importance for the illustration of the topography, history, and antiquities of the county, will be incorporated. Special attention will be paid to the illustration of the architectural and other antiquities of the county. Sir H. E. Maxwell, Bart., M.P., of Monreith, has promised to furnish a drawing of the Sempill arms. Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., will furnish a drawing and description of a remarkable sword of office in the possession of the Baroness Sempill, formerly borne by the Lords Sempill as hereditary sheriffs of Renfrewshire, and said to have been borne before Queen Mary by the fourth, or, as he is commonly called, "the Great" Lord Sempill, at Langside.

THE prospectus of the new Pipe Roll Society shows that its scheme includes the publication of all national records prior to A.D. 1200. The volumes will be planned on the model of the late Record Commission's publications, so as to supply accurate and scholarly editions of the records now to be made public for the first time. The undertaking is receiving influential support, and the honorary treasurer, Mr. Walford D. Selby, of the Public Record Office, has already enrolled a number of members.

DR. LUMBY has completed his edition of More's 'History of King Richard III.' to which is added the "Conclusion of the History of King Richard III." as given in the continuation of Hardyng's 'Chronicle,' London, 1543.

A ROYAL grant has been given to Mr. James Burn, the "beggar boy," whose autobiography, published by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, we recently reviewed.

THE story by Mrs. Leith Adams, entitled 'Geoffrey Stirling,' that has been running in *All the Year Round* since October last, will shortly be published in three-volume form by Messrs. Chapman & Hall.

MANY in England will regret to hear that F. v. Bodenstedt, the author of "Mirza Schaffy," has been suffering for some time past from ophthalmia. In a private letter

to England, he says he has just left Wiesbaden for Berlin, to take the advice of some noted physicians and to see his play of 'Alexander in Corinth,' which is shortly to be produced at the Royal Theatre.

Mr. T. LLOYD, who has conducted the *Statist* for the past four years, has retired from the editorship of that journal.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"In the biography of Thomas Carlyle it is said (chapter vi.), 'His mother had early described him as "gey ill to live wi'." This is so contrary to other accounts of Carlyle's relations with his mother, whose happy character is now shown by several passages in Mrs. Carlyle's 'Letters,' that it would have appeared questionable had not the biographer repeated the 'description' four times in the course of his work. Now, in the 'Letters' of Mrs. Carlyle (l. 49), we find a note by Carlyle which says, "Thou's gey" (pretty, pronounced *gyes*) "ill to deal wi'" —mother's allocution to me once, in some unreasonable moment of mine.' Change the mother's casual word to a naughty boy into her 'description' of his character as a son, alter her 'deal with' into 'live with,' multiply her 'once' by four, so that every stage of life may be labelled by the hasty word, and we have an example of how an idolized mother may be made to brand her idolized son for all time."

The Council of University College has appointed the following lecturers on the vernacular languages of India: Hindustani, Mr. A. H. Keane; Bengali, Mr. James F. Blumhardt; Hindi, Col. W. W. Sherlock; Tamil and Telegu, Mr. P. V. Ramaswami Raju; Gujarati, Mr. Mancherjee M. Bhow-naggee; Burmese, Mr. J. George Scott. For Marathi no lecturer has yet been appointed.

The prospectus is published of a work on the Nonconformists of St. Albans, with memorials of Puritanism and Nonconformity in the county of Hertford, by the Rev. W. Urwick, M.A.

SCIENCE

The Micrographic Dictionary: a Guide to the Examination and Investigation of the Structure and Nature of Microscopic Objects. Fourth Edition. (Van Voorst.)

THE authors of this revised edition of 'The Micrographic Dictionary' "hope it will be admitted that important additions have been made, adapting the work to the present state of science and knowledge." The prospectus further informs us of projects which, had they been carried out, might have resulted in a book of some value to amateurs.

On examination, however, 'The Micrographic Dictionary' proves to be by no means so satisfactory as might have been expected from its pretensions. Not only is it unequally compiled, but there is much looseness in the writing and unnecessary retention of ancient ideas and authorities. "The great range of subjects embraced," say the editors, "renders it impossible to do justice to them all." This may be, but it is a bad feature of a fourth edition that more judgment was not displayed in the selection of subjects, and that they were not dealt with in a manner becoming their relative importance. The information given in some articles is so superficial as to be worse than useless, while in other cases attainable information has been couched in misleading

phraseology. A survey of the contents, therefore, by no means encourages us to endorse other propositions in the preface.

The introduction is marred by antiquated notions on the "use" of the microscope "as a means of affording amusement," and a biologist will hardly care for the further discourse on the use of the instrument "as a means of scientific research." Were it not that it is expressly stated that the book is intended to appeal to the earnest microscopist, it might almost be put aside as another of the toy-books of the dilettante, and in truth its proper claims are no higher. As a specimen of the order of thinking to be met with the statement may be taken that a

"very serious source of error lies in the tendency to reason from analogy as to the structure or nature of a body viewed under the microscope. Any one who pursues this course has his mind prejudiced by preconceived notions, and becomes in fact no observer at all."

Possibly the writer of this piece of philosophy regarded it as either too obvious or too profound to need further elucidation, and proceeded forthwith to pen the next paragraph, at the conclusion of which we read:—

"The reader will remember that the common capability of distinguishing objects or structures by their appearances has been derived, so to speak, from practice and experience of effects."

He is then informed that "if it were required to prove design in the creation, this could not be more easily effected than by the examination of the structure of microscopic organisms." It is hard to see how or why this should be; nor is the matter rendered obvious by the statement that "microscopic investigations require more time and patience than perhaps any others," though the last opinion is undoubtedly true.

The author's criticisms of short-tubed microscopes are apparently transcribed almost unchanged from a former edition, as is the case with much of this portion of the work. It is a pity that so little acquaintance and sympathy with the experience of working microscopists has been gained since the publication of the third edition. Surely the results of the last ten years, say, might have led the writer of this part of the work to inquire a little more closely into the relative value of working microscopes. The remark that the diaphragm "is seldom, however, used," implies a want of practical experience.

The section on micro-chemical analysis is far behind the date. The reader is recommended to cool a heated glass slide by placing it "upon a plate or surface of metal"—cold metal, we presume. Only ten reagents are enumerated, and even this list is badly compiled. The only use assigned to strong nitric acid is that of removing "all but the cellulose from woody fibre" boiled in it! No mention whatever is made of the xantho-proteic reaction. The treatment of such subjects as "Staining," "Preparation," &c., is likewise deficient. At every turn opportunities have been lost, and what should be considered most important parts of microscopic analysis have been neglected or ill-treated to such an extent that the student will be tempted to suppose the articles to have been written by one unacquainted with the methods of modern investigators.

But 'The Micrographic Dictionary' is open to graver charges; there are many inaccuracies, bad definitions, and unintelligible statements which can only confuse and mislead. Passing over the unintelligibility of such definitions as those at the head of the articles "Agate," "Tubulipora," &c., the reader pauses in astonishment before a chart of the "Animal Kingdom," where, besides ancient and we had hoped forgotten terminology, we find the marsupials and monotremes placed as subordinate groups equivalent to "Pachydermata," "Ruminantia," &c., the important facts which especially characterize the Monotremata and Marsupialia being ignored in such an arrangement. The fishes, again, are grouped according to a scheme which entirely leaves out of account the morphological relations of *Amphioxus* and the Cyclostomi to the rest. A similarly grave objection applies to the position of the Tunicata, which are represented as a group equivalent to the Brachiopoda, Polyzoa, "Conchifera," &c., under the Mollusca. The Turbellaria are placed as an "order," together with the true worms and leeches, under the Annulata, "Anellida" being given as a synonym for the latter. This is repeated under the articles "Annulata" and "Anellida" (*etc.*). Possibly some of the "original authorities" mingled in the bibliography have caused confusion. For instance, Mr. Nicholson and Mr. McAlpine are quoted as authorities on the animal kingdom by the side of Gegenbaur, Prof. Huxley, and Mr. Lankester.

Further examination of the zoology, &c., of this book discovers statements no less surprising. It is said that the Amœbea are "composed of a glutinous substance, without integument or internal structure," &c.; and sarcode is defined to be a "gelatinous, homogeneous, diaphanous, proteine substance," and, further on, "glutinous." Reference is gravely made to a "doubtful" production of ova and spermatozoa in the body of the Amœba. *Triton* is defined to be "a genus of reptiles," the only reference being Bell's 'Brit. Reptiles.'

The botanical portions of the work present errors of no less magnitude. Under the heading "Cambium" we are told that

"the cambium of the monocotyledonous bundles becomes enclosed between the wood and vessels of individual bundles, so that their growth is limited";

that cambium is destined "to become developed into wood"; and that it

"is composed of delicate cellulose cells, enclosing a primordial utricle, nucleus, and abundance of nitrogenous protoplasm."

The articles on "Vascular Bundles," "Wood," "Annual Rings," &c., are equally unsatisfactory, and although references to Sachs's excellent 'Text-Book' are constantly made in the bibliography of various articles, there is little evidence of that work having been read and understood. A better classification and terminology of tissues, as well as clearer ideas in the articles, would possibly have been forthcoming if the most important authority, De Bary's 'Vergleichende Anatomie,' had been studied; we do not see it quoted, however. "Archegonium" is defined to be "the rudimentary organ representing the ovule in the higher flowerless plants." "Oospore"

is said to be "also applied to the larger form of spore in *Selaginella* and *Isoetes*"; surely the writer of this owed it to himself and to his readers to explain this statement. If by the "larger form of spore" is meant the macrospore, the critic will obtain a dim insight into the state of mind which may produce other errors; the writer who confounds the macrospore and oospore of *Selaginella* is no doubt capable of much.

Such a sentence as—

"It is ordinarily stated that chlorophyll exists commonly under the form of globules or granules, and occasionally as an amorphous granular substance, in either case more or less adherent to, or imbedded in, the primordial utricle of the cell," is almost worthy of the last century; and the statement under "Yeast" would be absurd, even if it were true. The authors say, after advertising to Rees's discovery of internal sporidia in *Saccharomyces*, "But after the fact that sporidia are developed within the threads of *Chionophye* and in *Hemileia*, this does not seem of much consequence."

Many of the figures are bad, as, for instance, those illustrating the structure of wood and fibro-vascular tissue, &c., the hideous caricatures on plate 2, and the illustrations of *Saprolegnia*. The articles on this group and on *Pythium* show signs of great ignorance of the morphology of these organisms. We have now said enough concerning this pretentious publication. Perhaps it may serve as a warning to those who still believe in encyclopedias of this nature if we remind them that the days when Hooke's 'Micrographia' and similar books could render good service are past. In 1683 it was necessary and useful to advertise the microscope in this way; in 1883 it is a mistake to publish such a book as 'The Micrographic Dictionary' under the plea that it will aid research.

Details of Machinery, for the Use of Draughtsmen, Students, and Foremen Engineers. By Francis Campin, C.E. (Crosby Lockwood & Co.)—We have only one fault to find with the compact and intelligible little volume which forms a useful sequel to Mr. Campin's former treatises on 'Mechanical Engineering' and on 'Materials and Construction.' But that point is one of principle, and is, it seems to us, of primary importance as regards the education of the mechanic. "The author has throughout," says the preface, "adhered strictly to simple arithmetic, not having used even a plus or minus sign in any of the calculations, which are illustrated by examples worked out in full." Are, then, draughtsmen, students, and foremen engineers so wholly and contentedly ignorant of the notation and symbols to which exact science owes so much of its progress that it is necessary to provide them with instruction somewhat on the level of *c, a, t, cat—d, o, g, dog*? We doubt the fact, and we doubt the wisdom of this retrogression to the condition of arithmetic when words or Roman numerals were employed to denote quantities. Seven lines of type and seventeen lines of figures are employed by Mr. Campin to convey to the mind of the reader the idea of a relation that is simply expressed by $\sqrt{\frac{2}{75}}$. The amount of thought and of work that is thus saved to the student is, we venture to think, pure loss—on the one hand of 50 per cent. of the space in the book, and on the other hand of that wholesome stimulus to the comprehension of the teacher's rules which is afforded by working out the sum. No one, we fancy, cares

to work through for himself a calculation every step of which is already done for him and lies in print under his eyes. It is one thing to avoid perplexing the student with the introduction, thrust in, as it were, by the head and shoulders, of the higher and more recondite symbols without a word of explanation. Of this we have before now had to complain. But as it is by no means always, or even often, the case that the reverse of wrong is right, being only another form of wrongness, so we hold that to present to men competent to use the instruments of the draughtsman arithmetical details fit only for setting out in the very simplest rudimentary teaching of arithmetic is a grave error. Work made easy is one thing; work abolished is another. And there are strong indications in some recent works—not on mechanical subjects alone—of a systematic attempt to degrade all teaching to the capacity (if possible) of the dullest and the most obtuse, which ought to be loudly denounced as veritable obstruction to useful education.

Ants and their Ways. By the Rev. W. Farren White. (Religious Tract Society.)—There are two ways of writing popular books on scientific subjects. When one is followed a quantity of exact information is conveyed in simple language; when the other is employed some information is expressed in more or less slipshod English. Mr. White has selected the latter course, and writes much in a style of which we give one example:—"In Livingstone's last journals, the great explorer describes the exudation of gum from the copal-tree in Africa, and as it falls to the ground encountering and overwhelming the passing insect, which may remind us of the formation of amber, which the encased pine-needle also surely illustrates." It is difficult to find a good word for a little book which contains such, and indeed many such, sentences as this; on the other hand, the history of ants is a subject of so much interest that almost any work about these insects will find a number of readers. The author would appear to have given much time to a close personal study of their habits and of their specific differences, and he has made some use of Sir J. Lubbock's late investigations into their economy, and of the copious information freely given him by the late Mr. Frederick Smith, whose knowledge of these forms was most extensive, and whose remarkable artistic gifts are attested by some of the illustrations of the present work. The two naturalists just mentioned are not alone in the scientific interest they have exhibited in these minute forms—creatures which, with provoking iteration, Mr. White speaks of as the "little people." The observations of Dr. McCosh on the honey ants and of the late Mr. Moggridge on harvesting ants are duly considered; and, strangely enough, the white ants—forms belonging to quite a different order of insects—are dragged into the history. In an appendix we have a list of British species, which will probably be of interest to some of the author's readers. The last two pages of the work read like a report of an extempore sermon.

The official Report of the Smoke Abatement Committee, 1882, is a well-got-up quarto volume, published by Smith, Elder & Co., containing the reports of the committee, of the jurors, and of the testing engineer, first for the London, and secondly for the Manchester Exhibition of the year stated. It is accompanied by thirty-four tables of tests, results, and useful data, and by 133 illustrations, among which the frontispiece shows the smoke scale, or test of successive degrees of smokiness, employed by the engineer, Mr. D. K. Clark, M.Inst.C.E. In a list of awards, the mere enumeration of which occupies two pages, we observe three gold medals: one for Brown & Green's underfired grate for bituminous coal; one to Thomson Brothers for their patent gas kiln and oven; and one to the Dawson Economic Gas Company

for their gas producer, and for the application of the gas to various useful purposes. The book is a faithful record of the two exhibitions, of which it describes the most important contents.

MESSRS. MACNIVEN & WALLACE send the third series of the useful *Health Lectures* which are delivered at Edinburgh every winter. —*Health in Schools* (Bogue) tells little that any sensible schoolmaster does not know.—Messrs. Griffin & Co. send us a new edition of a standard work, Spencer Thomson's *Dictionary of Domestic Medicine.—The Family Physician* (Cassell & Co.) has also appeared in a revised shape.

GEOGRAPHICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Gazetteer of Scotland, by the Rev. John Wilson (Edinburgh, Johnston), will be found of great use as a work of reference. As far as a somewhat careful examination of the book enables us to judge, no place of importance appears to have been omitted. The population in every instance is given according to the census taken in 1881; the figures, however, are the preliminary ones, and they are rendered still further untrustworthy by numerous misprints. The statistics of shipping refer to the year 1879, although those for 1881 must have been available at the time the book went to press. Statistics of agriculture and factories are ignored altogether. If a new edition should be called for, the author will do well to pay more attention to his numerical statements. He will then also have an opportunity of adding a general article dealing with Scotland at large.

We are in receipt of *Letts's Popular Atlas*, the complete edition of which consists of 156 maps and an index. The maps are those originally published under the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; but it is only fair to Messrs. Letts, Son & Co. to state that they have taken some pains to bring the maps up to date and to give them some novel features. If their efforts have not been successful in every instance, this need not be wondered at, for many of these maps have been before the public, in one guise or other, for something like half a century.

We have received a printed prospectus, accompanied by a lithographed circular, from Mr. G. W. Bacon, F.R.G.S., in which the writer enlarges on the fine qualities of his *Ordnance Atlas of the British Isles*. He speaks of this atlas as an "unrivalled work," and adds, "My great work is now finished." Any one reading this prospectus would expect to find some entirely new work, reduced from the latest Ordnance surveys, but Mr. Bacon appears to have made a curious mistake. The map of England in his atlas would appear to have been published fully fifty years ago, for it seems to have been taken from the plates which were sold at Messrs. Cruchley's sale in 1877 for about the price of old copper. The maps of Ireland and Scotland in the same atlas are easily recognized as the well-known "Dispatch maps." It is, consequently, hardly correct to say that this collection of maps is "compiled" from the "latest Ordnance surveys," for when the plates were engraved the greater part of Scotland had not been surveyed at all, and very little had been done in the north of England.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

ALTHOUGH the small periodical comet first discovered by the late Prof. D'Arrest at Leipzig in the month of June, 1851, soon afterwards found to have a period of six and a half years, and last seen in 1877, was expected to become visible with the aid of a powerful telescope in the course of the summer or autumn of the present year, astronomers were somewhat surprised to hear that it had been seen by Dr. Hartwig, of Strasburg, with the 20-in. refractor of the observatory there, so early as the 4th inst. It turns out, however, that this is a mistake,

and that the object observed by Dr. Hartwig was not the comet in question (which, it may be remarked, does not reach perihelion, according to M. Leveau's elements, until the 13th of next January), but a new nebula.

Prof. Lewis Swift, Director of the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N.Y., has written to the *Astronomische Nachrichten* (No. 2501) to state that in the discovery of comet α , 1883, on the 23rd of February, he was anticipated by fifteen minutes by Mr. W. R. Brooks, of Phelps, N.Y., who saw it at about a quarter before seven on the evening of that day, and with whom the priority of discovery rests. According to the most recent elements, calculated by Messrs. Chandler and Wendell, of Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge, U.S., this comet passed its perihelion on the 17th of February, at the distance from the sun of 0.75954 in terms of the earth's mean distance. The last observation of it, so far as we are aware, was made by M. Périgaud at the Paris Observatory on the 8th inst.

The number of the *Sidereal Messenger* for the present month gives an engraving of the interior of the dome of the Warner Observatory. The great refractor placed in it is the third in size in the United States. It was made by the Messrs. Clark, and has an object-glass with clear aperture of sixteen inches.

The notion that comets "from their horrid hair shake pestilence and war" has been long since exploded with many others, the accumulation of which compelled astronomers to call their science by another name, abandoning the old one of astrology, which it would more naturally have, but which had become discredited by its associations. But the real nature and production of those appendages which always accompany large comets visible to the naked eye have afforded matter for a vast amount of scientific study and speculation, astronomical in the strictest sense, which is by no means yet exhausted, or likely soon to become so. A very interesting article on this subject was contributed by Mr. Ranyard to the *Astronomical Register* for last month, respecting which a few words may not be out of place. So much has been said and written about probable electrical agency in the formation of the tails of comets, that attention may well be asked for the view expressed in his paper that "it is not necessary to call in a hypothetical electrical repulsion in order to account for the chief features of cometary structure." Further consideration has, in fact, confirmed Mr. Ranyard in the theory suggested by him a few years ago, that "the accumulated effect of the minute recoils which must accompany evaporation, as molecules are thrown off from the surface of a small heated body towards the sun, would serve to account for a repulsive force sufficiently great to overcome the action of gravity and drive the small body away from the sun with great velocity." Now, the vaporization of the rarer and outer particles of a cometary mass as it approaches the sun must of course be very great; and portions not yet driven into vapour and thrown off by evaporation towards the sun will receive impulses all acting in directions nearly opposite to that of the source of heat. And if we conceive the mass to consist in great part of a gaseous mixture, where one element is precipitated by cold whilst the rest remain in the gaseous form, it is quite probable that such action would take place even at very low temperatures, so as to cause the formation of comets' tails at distances from the sun considerably greater than the earth's distance. The discoveries made in recent years respecting the connexion between comets and meteor-streams must now be taken into account in all speculations about comets; and Mr. Ranyard suggests that the peculiar "structureless" appearance of some tails (when the nebulous matter is pretty uniformly distributed within the head of the comet) may be due to there being in such cases a widely distributed swarm of

meteors with envelopes surrounding each of them.

Centenaries often serve a useful purpose to the historical student, and it is interesting to remember that it is now just one hundred years since Prof. Wilson, of Glasgow, established the cavernous theory of the solar spots, his paper in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1783 satisfactorily replying to the objections which had been raised by Lalande. It is well known that the varying appearance of the spots as seen in different parts of the sun's disc, which clearly shows them to be depressions at different depths below its surface, has in consequence acquired the name of Wilson's phenomenon. But it seems that the worthy Jérôme le Français—who, like Voltaire, is better known by the name he assumed than by his real name—was convinced, if at all, against his will, with the proverbial consequence of conviction of that kind, for in his 'Astronomie,' published in 1792, he merely says on this point: "Mais j'ai observé plusieurs fois que ce phénomène n'a pas lieu; d'ailleurs il n'est jamais assez sensible et assez certain pour pouvoir servir de base à un système. M. Wilson a répondu à mes observations dans les *Transactions Philosophiques* de 1783." The fact is that the greater shallowness of some spots renders the phenomenon less conspicuous in their cases than in those of deeper ones.

We have received the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani* for January. The principal contents are a paper by the editor, Prof. Tacchini, giving the results of his observations of the solar spots and facule at Rome during the fourth quarter of last year, and another by Prof. Rieco on his solar observations (with special reference to the distribution of the spots and other phenomena) at Palermo during a part of 1882.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—April 12.—The President in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'The Principal Cause of the large Errors at present existing between the Positions of the Moon deduced from Hansen's Tables and Observation, and the Cause of an Apparent Increase in the Secular Acceleration in the Moon's Mean Motion required by Hansen's Tables, or of an Apparent Change in the Time of the Earth's Rotation,' by Mr. E. J. Stone.—'On the Atomic Weight of Glucinum (Beryllium),' by Prof. Humpidge.—'On a New Crinoid from the Southern Sea,' by Mr. P. H. Carpenter.—'On the Structure and Functions of the Eyes of Arthropods,' by Mr. B. T. Lowe.—and 'Introductory Note on Communications to be presented on the Physiology of the Carbohydrates in the Animal System,' by Dr. Pavy.

ASTRONOMICAL.—April 13.—Mr. E. J. Stone, President, in the chair.—The Rev. T. Harley, Messrs. H. J. Chaney and B. J. Hopkins were elected Fellows.—Capt. W. Noble read a note on an eclipse of Jupiter's fourth satellite observed by him on April 4th. The light of the satellite did not begin to fade till some minutes after the time predicted in the *Nautical Almanac*. Its light then commenced to decrease very slowly, flashing up at intervals, and it was not finally lost sight of till 24^m 6^s after the predicted time.—The Rev. F. Howlett corroborated Capt. Noble's observation as to the slow disappearance of the planet, and said that he thought the flashes of light could not be due to scintillation.—Mr. Marth stated that the eclipse was the first of a series, and that the satellite only entered the northern edge of the cone of shadow thrown by the planet. At each revolution the satellite will pass deeper into the shadow, till, on September 4th of next year, the satellite will pass diametrically through the shadow cone. During the first and last eclipses of the series a very small error in the latitude of the satellite would make a very great difference in the length of the chord traversed within the shadow cone, and consequently the time of the commencement of the eclipse would be very uncertain and the satellite would only disappear very gradually.—A communication was read from Mr. Gill on the nucleus of the great comet δ , 1882. Up to the time of the perihelion passage the nucleus was only observed as a single point of light. On September 17th, the day of its disappearance at the sun's limb, it resembled a star of the first magnitude, but no duplicity was noticed. After the perihelion passage, on September 30th, Mr. Finlay

noticed for the first time that the nucleus was divided into two balls of light; and on October 1st the nucleus appeared broken up into several bright beads connected by a string of light.—Mr. Lecky gave a verbal account of a small transit instrument devised by Mr. L. Clark; and the President gave an account of a paper which will be published by the Royal Society on the divergence from Hansen's tables shown by recent observations of the moon. He is inclined to attribute the divergence to an error in Le Verrier's estimate of the sun's mean motion in longitude. Such an error would give rise to an error thirteen times as great in the lunar theory. From an examination of solar observations from 1750 to 1853, the President thought that he had conclusively proved the existence of an error in Le Verrier's estimate.—The following papers were also read: 'On the Position of A Ursæ Minoris,' by Mr. J. Tatlock.—'Notes on the Great Comet δ , 1882,' by Mr. E. E. Markwick.—'Notes on some Criticisms made by Mr. Stone on the Methods available for determining the Solar Parallax,' and 'On Mr. Finlay's Pre-perihelion Observations of the Great Comet δ , 1882,' by Mr. D. Gill.—'On the Computation of the Eccentric Anomaly, Equation of the Centre and Radius Vector of a Planet in Terms of the Mean Anomaly and Eccentricity,' by Mr. J. Morrison.—and 'Observations of Comet α , 1883, made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich,' by the Astronomer Royal.

GEOLOGICAL.—April 11.—Mr. J. W. Hulke, President, in the chair.—Mr. R. Kidston and Prof. H. E. Williams, Ph.D., were elected Fellows.—The following communication was read: 'On the Supposed Pre-Cambrian Rocks of St. Davids,' Part II., by Mr. A. Geikie.

ASIATIC.—April 16.—Sir Bartle Frere, President, in the chair.—H. H. the Khedive of Egypt was elected a Member by acclamation.—Messrs. C. W. Payne, C. E. Wilson, F. Verney, and H. M. Becker were elected Resident, and Messrs. H. D. Ball, C. J. E. Le Mesurier, L. R. Ashburner, and Dr. E. Leumann, Non-Resident Members.—Mr. Satow read a paper, by Mr. B. H. Chamberlain, 'On Two Points of Japanese Archaeology,' in which the writer discussed at some length the views recently propounded to the Académie des Inscriptions at Paris by the well-known Japanese scholar M. Léon de Rosny, Mr. Chamberlain's object being to discuss the evidence on two points: (1) the documentary sources of our knowledge of archaic Japan; and (2) the so-called "divine characters" said to have been used by the Japanese before the introduction of the Chinese ideographic writing. As the mythological portion of this subject had been already fully treated of by Mr. Satow and himself in the *Transactions* of the Asiatic Society of Japan, Mr. Chamberlain limited himself to the discussion of the sources of our knowledge of Japanese antiquity, and to the question of the "divine characters," on the latter head expressing his decided opinion that there was no ground whatever for supposing that the Japanese had anciently any native system of writing. Admitting, he said, that Japanese literature commences early in the eighth century A.D., with materials referring to a still older date, no passage in any way referring to these "divine characters" can be found earlier than the thirteenth century; moreover, throughout the whole of the archaic literature there is no allusion to any books or writing materials previous to the introduction of Chinese or Korean learning.—At the close of the paper Mr. Satow exhibited a very curious collection of Korean works.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—April 12.—The Earl of Carnarvon, President, in the chair.—Notice was given of the anniversary meeting, for the election of the President, Council, and Officers, to be held on Monday, April 23rd, being St. George's Day.—Mr. J. H. Middleton exhibited a Chinese statuette of the type known as "Jesus china," and dating from the seventeenth or end of the sixteenth century. This statuette was fifteen inches high, and was made of cream-coloured paste, glazed. It represented a Madonna, and was probably copied from an ivory model furnished by the Jesuit missionaries.—Mr. E. Peacock communicated extracts from visitation registers and papers connected therewith in the possession of the Bishop of Lincoln, and ranging from 1473 to 1602. These extracts furnished many very graphic pictures of the life and manners of the times to which they respectively belonged.

STATISTICAL.—April 17.—Mr. R. Giffen, President, in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. N. A. Humphreys 'On the Recent Decline in the English Death-Rate, and its Effect upon the Duration of Life.' The conclusions arrived at by the author of the paper may be thus briefly summarized: 1. The death-rate of males in 1876-80, compared with the rates in 1838-54, showed a decline at each of the twelve age periods dealt with by the Registrar-General, except at those

between 35 and 75, which showed a slight increase. The decline of the death-rate of females was still larger than that of males, and occurred at all ages except those between 35 and 55. The decline of mortality of both males and females was most marked, and ranged from 24 to 35 per cent., at the age periods between 5 and 25 years. 2. Measured by the life table method, it appears that the effect of this decline in the death-rate is to raise the mean duration of life among males from 40 to 42 years, and among females from 42 to 45 years. 3. It thus becomes evident that the increased mortality in adult life, so far as regards its effect upon the mean duration of life, is far more than counterbalanced by the effect of the marked decline in the mortality during childhood, which causes so largely increased a proportion of a generation to survive to adult and middle life. 4. By far the largest proportion of the increased duration of life in England is lived at useful ages, and not at the dependent ages of either childhood or old age, representing a remarkable increase of the productive capability of human existence in England.

MATHEMATICAL.—April 12.—Prof. Henrioi, President, in the chair.—The Chairman announced that Prof. Rowe had been elected a Member of the Council in the place of the late Prof. H. Smith.—The following communications were made: 'Equations of the Loci of the Intersections of Three Tangent Lines and of Three Tangent Planes to any Quadric $u=0$,' by Prof. Wolstenholme; 'Investigation of the Character of the Equilibrium of an Incompressible Heavy Fluid of Variable Density,' by Lord Rayleigh; 'On the Normal Integrals connected with Abel's Theorem,' by Prof. Forsyth; 'Spherical Functions,' Part I., by the Rev. M. M. U. Wilkinson; 'Calculation of the Equation which determines the Anharmonicity Ratios of the Roots of a Quintic,' by Prof. M. J. M. Hill; and 'On Simultaneous Differential Equations, with Special Reference to (1) the Roots of the Fundamental Determinant, (2) the Methods of Multipliers,' by Mr. E. J. Routh.

NEW SHAKESPEARE.—April 13.—Dr. P. Bayne in the chair.—A short paper 'On some of the Textual Difficulties in "All's Well" and "Twelfth Night,"' by Mr. W. G. Stone, was read, followed by a note 'On a Passage in "Anthony and Cleopatra,"' "The tokened pestilence, where death is sure," by Mr. W. G. Black, and a paper 'On "Cymbeline" and "Winter's Tale," and the Similarity between the Plays in their Main Points,' by Mrs. Marshall.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.** Antiquaries, 2.—Anniversary.
- Tue.** Institute of British Architects, 8.
- Wed.** Society of Arts, 8.—'The Transmission of Energy,' Lecture I., by Mr. O. Reynolds (Cantor Lecture).
- Thurs.** Geographical, 8.—'China in its Physical and Social Aspects,' Mr. E. C. Baber.
- Fri.** Horticultural, 11.—Scientific and Fruit and Floral Committees.
- Sat.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Physiological Discovery,' Prof. J. G. McKendrick.
- Sun.** Anthropological Institute, 8.—'Mechanical Methods of the Egyptians,' Mr. W. M. F. Petrie; 'Fulcrum Knapping Tools and Modes of using Them,' Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell.
- Mon.** Photographic, 8.
- Tue.** Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Introduction of Irrigation into New Countries as Illustrated in North-Eastern Colorado'; 'Resistance on Railway Curves as an Element of Danger,' Mr. J. Mackenzie.
- Wed.** Society of Arts, 8.—Adjourned Discussion on Mr. T. Wood's Paper, 'The Government Patent Bill.'
- Thurs.** Society of Arts, 8.—'Economy of Sanitation,' Capt. D. Galton.
- Fri.** Geological, 8.—'Skull of *Megistonyx*,' Prof. R. Owen; 'The Bagshot Sands,' Mr. H. W. Monckton; 'Additional Note on Boulders of Hornblende Picrite near the Western Coast of Anglesey,' Prof. T. G. Bonney.
- Sat.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Art of Phœnix,' Dr. Waldstein.
- Sun.** Royal, 4.
- Mon.** Telegraph Engineers, 8.—'New Forms of Telephone Transmitters, with a Note on the Action of the Microphone,' Mr. J. Munro; 'Influence of Surface Condensed Gas upon the Action of the Microphone,' Messrs. I. Probert and A. W. Soward; 'Micro-Phonic Contacts,' Mr. S. Bidwell.
- Tue.** Society of Arts, 8.—'New Process for the Separation and Recovery of the Volatile Constituents of Coal,' Mr. T. B. Lightfoot.
- Wed.** United Service Institution, 8.—'Maritime Power and its Probable Employment in War,' Capt. R. H. Harris.
- Thurs.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Some of the Questions involved in Solar Physics,' Dr. G. W. Siemens.
- Fri.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Geographical Evolution,' Dr. A. Geikie.
- Sat.** Physical, 3.—'New Photometer,' Sir J. Conroy; 'Colour Sensations,' Mr. H. R. Droop; 'Causes and Consequences of Glacier Motion,' Mr. R. E. Browne; 'Measurement of Radiant Energy,' Capt. Abney.

Science Gossip.

THE Cambridge University Press will publish immediately the second part of the first volume of the 'Treatise on Natural Philosophy' by Sir W. Thomson and Prof. Tait. The original design of the authors in commencing this work about twenty years ago has not been carried out beyond the production of the first of a series of volumes, in which it was intended that the various branches of mathematical and experimental physics should be successively treated. The intention of proceeding with the other volumes is now definitely abandoned; but much new matter has been added to the first volume,

and it has been divided into two parts in the second edition, now completed in this second part. An index to the two parts has been prepared by Mr. Burnside. The most important part of the labour of editing this second part has been borne by Prof. Darwin.

DR. RICHARDSON'S long expected work on subjects connected with preventive medicine is nearly ready for publication by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. The volume extends to a thousand pages, and includes a history of the phenomena, causes, and prevention of the diseases affecting mankind. It will be entitled 'The Field of Disease.'

IN view of the forthcoming Fisheries Exhibition, Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co. have arranged to publish a new work entitled 'The Fisheries of the World; being an Illustrated and Descriptive Record of the International Fisheries Exhibition.' The work will be issued in serial form, and part i. will be ready next month.

DR. ANGUS SMITH has undertaken to write the history of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society since its foundation in 1781, and the work will form the ninth volume of the Society's memoirs.

THE death is announced of Dr. W. Farr, F.R.S., whose services to statistics are well known to all our readers. Besides being an eminent statistician, Dr. Farr was a man of many accomplishments.

MR. JOSEPH O'KELLY, M.A., M.R.I.A., died at his house in Dublin on the morning of April 13th, having been for thirty years an officer of the Irish branch of the Geological Survey. His general knowledge of Irish geology was surpassed by few, and his name appears frequently in the early memoirs and maps; but for many years past he had retired from field-work, and occupied the post of secretary in the Dublin office. His principal works were the surveys of the Queen's County and Tipperary collieries, in the latter making valuable discoveries. His maps and report of this field form a lasting record of his energy and research. He also gave much attention to the Cork rocks and the examination of the igneous rocks of county Limerick. His affability, honesty, and straightforwardness made him a favourite with all, and a dear and trusted friend of many. He was only in his fifty-first year, and might have hoped to have lived longer if his constitution had not been broken by the exposure and hardships he endured while surveying the Tipperary coal-field, having to live for weeks during the inclement weather in houses little better than sheds, into which the wind, rain, and snow had more or less free access. From this he never totally recovered, having since then been subject to attacks of acute bronchitis, one of which in the end suddenly carried him off.

THE Berlin Mining Academy has purchased for the mineralogical museum of that institution a fulgurite, or lightning tube, found near Warmbrunn, nearly two yards in length; it shows a branch formation, about thirty centimetres from its end, measuring nineteen inches.

THE *Journal of Forestry* will take a new departure on commencing with the May number a new volume. Under the altered title of *Forestry: a Magazine for the Country*, it will—continuing under the editorship of Mr. F. G. Heath—be enlarged and still further popularized. The May part will include 'A Cuckoo Song,' by Mr. R. D. Blackmore; a descriptive article by Mr. Richard Jefferies, entitled 'The Contents of Ten Acres'; and 'Lord Somerville: a Forgotten President of Agriculture,' by Mr. R. A. Kinglake.

M. TROUVÉ has considerably improved the bichromate battery by supersaturating the liquid. He takes 150 grammes of bichromate of potash powder to a litre of water, and adds, after shaking, drop by drop, 450 grammes of sulphuric

acid. The liquid warms and the salt dissolves. No crystals are formed on cooling, nor are chrome alum crystals deposited in the cell. With twelve elements and the above solution ten incandescent lamps can be kept at work for five hours, each lamp being equal to ten candles. M. Trouvé has applied his bichromate battery to a new and striking use. At a reception given in Paris by the manager of the Société Edison each lady dancer was presented with a bouquet in the middle of which shone an electric star fed by a Trouvé battery.

MR. EDWIN GILPIN, jun., Inspector of Mines for Nova Scotia, sends us his Report of the Department of Mines for 1882. The principal returns are as follows:—Coal raised, 1,365,811 tons; gold, 14,107 oz.; iron ore, 42,135 tons; manganese, 205 tons; gypsum, 133,426 tons.

FINE ARTS

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—THE NINETEENTH EXHIBITION WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, April 23rd, 5, Pall Mall East, from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—SIXTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN from Nine to Six Daily, at the Suffolk Street Galleries, Pall Mall East.—Admission, 1s. THOMAS ROBERTS, Secretary.

DUDLEY GALLERY ART SOCIETY. Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—NINETEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION (first under the new management) of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS. Open from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. R. F. MCNAIR, Secretary.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS BY ARTISTS OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOLS IS NOW OPEN at Thomas McLean's Gallery, 7, Haymarket.—Admission, 1s., including Catalogue.

DORR'S GREAT WORKS, 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,' 'CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM,' and 'MOSES before PHARAOH,' each 23 by 22 feet, with 'Ecce Homo,' 'The Ascension,' 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'Soldiers of the Cross,' 'A Day Dream,' &c., at the DORR GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily, Ten to Six.—1s.

Ancient Marbles in Great Britain described by Adolf Michaelis. Translated from the German by C. A. M. Fennell. Illustrated. (Cambridge, University Press.)

HOWEVER mortifying it may be to our national pride that no Englishman was able and willing to prepare a catalogue of the ancient sculptures accumulated by English collectors, it is at least consolatory to know that the Syndics of the Cambridge Press have felt enough love of art to employ a competent and industrious scholar to translate the learned work of Dr. Michaelis into excellent English. In its English dress the book, as the author acknowledges, owes much to Mr. Fennell, as well as to Profs. Newton and Sidney Colvin, Mr. Murray of the British Museum, and especially to the learned Director of the National Portrait Gallery, to whom this magnificent work is affectionately dedicated. Apart from some catalogues prepared for the Trustees of the British Museum, no work of this class equally thorough and valuable has been published in England. It should be remembered that although the scholars employed in the British Museum enjoyed the advantage that their subjects and materials alike lay close at hand, the greater number of the Trustees' catalogues are little more than lists of names, verified doubtless with much industry, but not really catalogues in the same sense as this collection of notes, illustrations, complex references, criticisms, and exact descriptions. Such a book is, of course, immeasurably more useful, and better worth the labour, money, and time expended on it, than bald lists of titles and numbers can be. They have little permanent value, for a few alterations make what printers call "pie" of the whole. On the other hand, a number of memoranda arranged in order and enriched with cross-references are always

useful. Seven hundred and fifty-three royal octavo pages, printed in small type, contain a mass of work for which the critic feels both admiration and gratitude. The preparation of the eighty pages of indexes must of itself have been a considerable labour.

Although humiliating, it is, perhaps, not surprising that no Englishman has compiled a catalogue of the antiques in our country, because not one in fifty has the slightest idea that one hundred and one distinct collections of sculptures and inscriptions exist in Great Britain. Of course by far the greater number can boast of but few examples; on the other hand, some collections are rich, and the galleries at Lansdowne House or Marbury Hall or Petworth House would even in Italy be noteworthy.

Large as this book is, how much larger would it have been if it had included accounts of gems, terra-cottas, and mosaics—things as important in their way as sculptures in bronze or marble. If the multitude of gems in England, of which few but experts have any just idea, compelled Dr. Michaelis to omit them *en masse*, there was no need to exclude the terra-cottas. The mosaics are pictures, not carvings, and therefore not to be made much of in a text on sculptural art; nevertheless, as the marbles, bronzes, and pavements generally occur together, we should have liked more information about the last-named class of antiquities.

"No other country in Europe," says Dr. Michaelis, "can at this day boast of such wealth of private collections of antique works of art as England." "Whatever," he adds, "has once reached the shores of this enchanted island has remained there as if it were spell-bound." This remark is more graceful than Bürger's saying that "England is to works of art what the grave is to the dead; her gates do not open again to let them out." Had it occurred to Bürger that Englishmen would leave to a German the task Dr. Michaelis has performed, he might have given fresh point to his sarcasm, and declared that we did not even care to erect the tombstones of our graves of art. Dr. Michaelis is prudently laudatory of the "generosity" of our Government to the British Museum; but it is owing to Lord Elgin rather than to the Government of his day that the Museum is "in the supreme position of having the finest collection of antiques in the world." On the other hand, it must be remembered that, from the purely artistic point of view, more than half of our vast collections of sculptures are rubbish—late copies by mechanical carvers. Dr. Michaelis hints at something of the kind when he remarks that "proper cleaning" of newly exhumed statuary sometimes meant that they were "vamped up with old, or new, additions." Jenkins, one of the most cynical of the dealers of the last century, declared that Lord Tavistock, whose collection is at Woburn, would not give him a guinea for the finest torso ever discovered. We all know what Nollekens thought of Jenkins; and so common had tricks like those of that worthy become in England, that a satirical writer of the last century declared there was a pond at Wilton which had been filled with spurious antiques rejected by the owner of the great house.

If that pond were dragged, its contents could hardly surprise mankind more than

the reappearance of antiques in the soil of Lambeth, where they had been buried after the Duke of Norfolk removed the *débris* of the great Arundel Collection from the gardens of Arundel House. Some of them were taken to Chiswick, others to Worksop, where they probably perished in the great fire of 1761. A frustrum of a column served Mr. Theobald for a garden roller. Horace Walpole described with cynical, if not sardonic glee the appearance of the much-botched, sadly weather-beaten remains of the Pomfret collection of antiques

"in an old greenhouse—a wonderfully fine statue of Tully haranguing a numerous assembly of decayed emperors, Vestal Virgins with new noses, Colossuses, Venuses, headless carcases and carcassless heads, pieces of tombs, and hieroglyphics."

The gardener at Easton Neston was able to tell Vertue the prices asked for some of the figures before Countess Henrietta Louisa bestowed the whole in one lot upon Oxford. The University received them, much to Walpole's amusement, with a solemn *Actus*, but allowed them to lie higgledy-piggledy on the floors of the Schools, and even now "most can only be found after wearisome search in the gloomy cellars of this palatial building, even into their darkest recesses." "The Mother of Learning, Religion, and Loyalty" has not even published a decent catalogue of her art treasures, and was till lately quite unaware of the value of the old masters' drawings General Guise bestowed upon her a century ago. The Douce prints are still hidden away, and we have not been favoured with a catalogue of them. Although William Smith of Lisle Street did much of it gratis ten years ago, his work is unknown to the world.

Neglect has done less harm than the active destructiveness of the Duc de Mazarin and his *aides*, who in 1670 zealously battered with hammers the nudities which had been Richelieu's. Lord Pembroke got hold of many of the damaged antiquities, and they are now at Wilton with other collections of that great and learned Earl of Arundel, whose taste is signalized in Van Somers's portrait of him in his gallery pointing with a wand at ranks of statues, and provoked the censures of that rare print 'Magna Britannia Divisa,' published in 1642, in which the earl appears in a procession of Royalists carrying a shattered torso in his arms (see Brit. Mus. Satirical Print, No. 143). In an account of the development of the taste for antique sculptures on this side of the Alps, Dr. Michaelis mentions the doings of the Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin, but he has overlooked Fouquet. In describing the uproar made by Lord Elgin's enemies, due honour is not given to Haydon, who first caused Panathenaic sculptures to be moulded, and did more than any one else to promote knowledge of the finest types of art. The word "models," applied to these moulds on p. 150, is a mistake, exactly as "Nice," on p. 26, is an alternative for "Nys." Among the noteworthy illustrations of the taste for antique art in this country is that volume of drawings in red chalk of the sculptures that were lost in the fire at Whitehall in 1698, a precious record to which pp. 27, 28 of Dr. Michaelis's introduction for the

first time called attention. These drawings, and the confused lists of Vanderdoort and Peacham, prove the great value of King Charles's statues, which, all told, amounted to 399. This was, of course, apart from the Arundel and minor collections, such as Buckingham's. On the whole, the accounts of search abroad and the importation to this country of that amazing mass of sculptures to which this book is devoted are unexpectedly interesting. Hardly any detail has escaped the writer, whose foot-notes abound in references to authorities, and attest the exactness and extent of his researches. An appendix contains extracts from the letters of Sir Thomas Roe (1621-8) to Arundel, Buckingham, and others, concerning the hunt for antiquities in Greece, Ionia, and the islands. Some of these are printed in Mr. Sainsbury's book of Rubens's correspondence, 1859, and are due to the 'Negociations' of Roe, 1740. This well-known correspondence contains a passage, which Dr. Schliemann has overlooked, relating that Roe wrote to the Earl of Arundel from Constantinople, January 27th, 1622:—

"I have also a stone taken out of the old palace of Priam in Troy, cutt in a horned shape; but because I neither can tell what it is, nor hath it any other beavy, but only the antiquity and truth of being a peece of that ruined and famous building, I will not presume to send it you."

Of the history of the shiploads of antiques which came from Smyrna and elsewhere this correspondence gives abundant particulars, embracing the wrecking and recovery of marbles, the contests of collectors, the astuteness of the Jews, the vandalism and greed of the Turks.

If "old Greeke books," as Roe said, "had been turned over by many of good iudgment, and I think the gleanings are uery poore," on the other hand, of sculptures there was abundance, and not a little audacious were the plans of Roe, who was hard pressed by the demands of Arundel and Buckingham, and Petty, the indomitable agent of the Earl Marshal, who, to compass his ends, "eates with Greeks on their worst days, and lies with fishermen on planks at the best." These worthies proposed to carry away six out of the twelve large reliefs which adorned the Golden Gate of Constantinople, which, since the conquest by the Turks, had been closed up by the so-called Seven Towers. Owing to the exertions of the learned, antiques are not now much more accessible than the sculptures Roe and Petty sighed for. The formation of the museum at Constantinople may have promoted the preservation of sculptures, but it is likely to forbid their exportation. Our author has not met with the sketch of the contents of this museum given in the last volume of the *Archæological Journal* by Mr. B. Lewis, who mentions sculptures remaining in the walls of Constantinople.

Two circumstances conduced to the great success of English collectors' agents in gathering marbles for this country. Except Richelieu and Fouquet in the seventeenth century, and, in the next age, Comte de Caylus and the Russian Empress, and, in a less degree, the King of Prussia, few foreigners attempted to collect them. The

field was open for our countrymen till the formation of the Museum Pio-Clementinum in the fourth quarter of the last century. The second favourable circumstance was that the courage of British buyers backed the force of their purses. These advantages and corresponding good fortune led to the formation of the incomparable treasury of sculptures to which this book is devoted.

Referring to the collection at Newby, which is the subject of "The Private Collections of England," No. XLII., Dr. Michaelis says, "The author of this article has partly made use of a memorandum written by me and sent to Lady Mary Vyner." All we owe to the simple list of names which Lady Mary lent to us is two references to Clarac. Lady Mary imparted to us some historical details which Dr. Michaelis seems (see p. 523) to have shared.

In recommending this work to the student we are bound to express our regret that the author did not personally visit all the collections to which he refers. His remarks on the condition of some of the antiques, such as those at Brocklesby, which suffer from damp, may induce owners to take more care of them, or bestow them on the British Museum, according to the advice given in the introduction, in which the desirability of centralizing all such works in the great national collections is enforced.

British Art, Pictorial, Decorative, and Industrial. By G. Wallis. (Chapman & Hall.)—Mr. Wallis, now one of the Keepers of the South Kensington Museum, delivered the lecture here reprinted in October last at Nottingham, and thus illustrated a "fifty years' retrospect" of the history of art, or rather of picture selling and painting, in this country since 1832. In recording tersely and with animation his somewhat varied experiences Mr. Wallis has given curious glimpses of the progress of public taste. The sum of his life's experience is decidedly encouraging. An authentic record of sales in the Royal Academy exhibitions of 1839 and 1882 is very edifying. In the former year fourteen works were sold for 1,118*l.*; in the latter year 251 works realized 22,335*l.* In Mr. Wallis's opinion, drawing power has increased, and sentiment has improved; the progress of colour is doubtful. In respect to this we differ from the lecturer. As a student Mr. Wallis dates his experience from 1841; ten years later he became Head Master of the Birmingham School of Art. Since 1837 his knowledge of ceramic decoration in Staffordshire has continued to attest the great advance of art feeling in that direction. With regard to metal work at London and Birmingham, jewellery at the latter place, hardware at Sheffield, and glass, textiles, lace, furniture, and other matters elsewhere, Mr. Wallis is happy. He is so much of an optimist as to approve of machine-made "art manufactures," and in doing this shows confusion of ideas. We recommend this lively account of impressions, efforts, and opinions which have the force of convictions.

City of London School, Past and Present. Illustrated. — This tract, which bears no publisher's nor author's name, was probably issued by the school authorities. It gives a terse, not historical, still less picturesque account of the institution, with plans of the new building on the Northern Embankment.

Handrailing and Staircasing. By F. O. Cresswell. (Cassell & Co.)—This compact volume contains more than a hundred working diagrams for the use of joiners employed to set out and erect staircases. Mr. Cresswell hopes that his book will encourage the workman to study draw-

ing—that is, the delineation of useful modes of construction and recondite carpentry; and he claims for the method he favours that by its means the face mould of a piece of work can be struck out of the material without the usual labours of projection and transferring. The exercises proposed for the learner have the advantage of simplicity and clearness in description.

A Travers Venice. (Librairie de L'Art.)—M. J. Gourdault supplies the letterpress of an account of Venice which, although entirely French and somewhat emotional, in the mode of Paris, is bright, readable, and effective. Some of the larger etchings which truly illustrate these pages deserve consideration and applause; they are due to good artists, but have suffered a little in printing. Among the best is 'Souvenir de Venise,' by M. Gaucherel, a vista of a back canal, one side black in shade, the other in full sunlight and dashed with the deepest of shadows projected from the opposite wall. The same engraver transcribed with skill Guardi's brilliant 'La Piazzetta'; the 'Piazza San Marco' was reproduced by M. Teyssonnieres. The etching of Sansovino's 'Gate of the Sacristy of San Marco,' by M. Greux, would supply a good model of draughtsmanship; it is firm, clear, and sculpture-like. The best vista gives St. Maria della Salute with much of Guardi's sparkle and richness of local colour. The representations of the Colleoni group by M. Gaucherel, the one including Leopardi's pedestal, the other the man and horse at large, are brilliant, crisp, spirited, and faithful. Some architectural details after Ettore Tito, a vivid etching of Venice from the Lido, by Mr. Heseltine, and a facsimile of a sketch of a bead-stringer by Heer van Haanen, add to the value of the book, which concludes with an etching by M. Ramus from the last-named painter's 'Bead-Stringers of Venice,' a picture lately at the Salon.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

WE regret to hear of the death of Lord Talbot de Malahide, the late President of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. He was born in 1805, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and became a scholar of that foundation. He took his degree as a senior optime in the Mathematical Tripos, and a first class in classics. In 1833 he was elected M.P. for Athlone, but was not re-elected in the subsequent year. He succeeded to the Irish title in 1850, and was created a peer of the United Kingdom in 1856. Subsequently he became a Lord in Waiting. Lord Talbot de Malahide belonged to an old family, the castle and estates of Malahide having been for 700 years in the family, and he was hereditary Lord Admiral of Malahide. He was President of the Geological and Zoological Societies of Ireland, a Vice-President of the Dublin Royal Society, and a Member of Council of the Royal Irish Academy, an F.R.S. and F.S.A., but he was principally known as President of the Archeological Institute, in whose prosperity and meetings he took the greatest interest. Although addicted to the study of antiquities and archeological pursuits, he has not written much on the subject. One of his last papers sent to the Royal Irish Academy was on a Latin inscription found in Algiers, which mentioned a lady having the singular name of Julia Hibernia. He was an occasional correspondent of this journal. Lord Talbot de Malahide was also much devoted to agricultural pursuits, as evidenced by his published letter to Mr. Gregson in 1852 on the cultivation of the soil. His courtesy and his love of the study of antiquities in all its branches endeared him to archaeologists; and amongst his numerous friends were the late Mr. Albert Way, Mr. Franks, and other distinguished antiquaries. His loss will be much deplored in the archaeological world.

NOTES FROM ROME.

A RATHER important discovery has taken place at Tivoli. A Signor Genga, being engaged in repairing and strengthening the foundations of a mill which stands on the site of the temple of Hercules, and within its peribolos, has discovered a *mensa ponderaria* in a state of perfect preservation. This *mensa ponderaria* is composed of a large horizontal marble slab, six feet long, two feet six inches wide, supported by three *trapezophoroi* of the same material. On the edge of the slab runs the following inscription: *M(arcus) Varenus, Varenii et M(arci) Lartidii (libertus) Diphilus mag(ister) Herculi de sua pec(unia) faciundum c(uravit)*. The *trapezophoroi* are ornamented with symbols, such as the clava and the thyrsus. The table itself is perforated with four circular holes, the diameters of which vary from 0.28 metre to 0.38 metre. Heretofore and were fastened the standard measures of bronze given by Marcus Varenus to his fellow citizens, and especially to his colleagues of the Collegium Herculis. The measures could be used both for grain and for liquids, such as oil, of which the Tiburtine district is particularly abundant. The measure being full, it could be opened from underneath, and the grain or the liquids could easily be transferred into some kind of receptacle.

The *mensa ponderaria* is situated in a recess of the peribolos, against the back wall of reticulated work, and between two pilasters of travertine coated with marble. The building is exceedingly rich, the thresholds are of *giallo antico*, and, although the excavations have scarcely begun, many important fragments have already been brought to light. The most remarkable is a marble mask representing the face of Ariadne, and worked with such care that the light shines through the marble, which is reduced to a thickness of one centimetre.

Hercules seems to have had a good deal to do with weights and measures. He is called "Hercules ponderum" in the inscription ("Corpus," vi. 336). In the year 1647 a *mensa ponderaria* was found in Rome, at the foot of the Aventine, likewise dedicated to him by the magistrates of that quarter ("*pondera auraria et argentaria viciniae posuerunt*").

Prince del Drago is excavating in the neighbourhood of Torre de' Schiavi, on the Via Praenestina. The ruins already discovered belong partly to the famous villa of Gordianus, partly to the cemetery which lined the high road on each side. It has been ascertained that the circular building called Torre de' Schiavi was approached by a lofty flight of steps, which led to a pronaos of four or six columns of that kind of granite commonly called *granito del foro*. The necropolis of the Via Praenestina is in an excellent state of preservation. The tombs, mostly columbaria, are profusely ornamented with niches of gilt or painted stucco, with mosaic pavements, &c. Three particulars are most noticeable. First, the tombs belong, without doubt, to the end of the Republic or to the beginning of the Empire, as proved by the reticulated masonry, which is nearly as perfect as mosaic work, by the absence of bricks, and other such characteristics. Still the tombs were not occupied before the second century of our era, as shown by the style and the paleography of the inscriptions. Secondly, the tombs contain, at the same time, cinerary urns and coffins, and ought to belong, consequently, to the transition period between the burial and the burning of corpses. Thirdly, the cemetery is absolutely pagan, with one singular exception—that of a Christian girl buried among that infidel population. Her tombstone is conspicuous for the absence of the formula *D.M.*, instead of which an anchor, the most ancient of Christian symbols, is engraved. Her name was *Erucia Irene*; her parents were named *Amor* and *Erucia Mellita*.

Within the area of ancient Aricia, at the point where the Appian Way is crossed by the modern

Strada di Vallericcia, a marble building of considerable size has been discovered. The blocks are lying on the pavement itself of the high road; they number already twenty-five, and some of them are very large. The frieze and the cornice are elaborately carved in wreaths and other architectural details. Pieces of a monumental inscription are beginning to appear, but as yet they give no clue to the origin and the nature of the building itself. It seems to be a portico or colonnade running parallel with the Appian Way. The columns are of *cipollino* marble, and twelve feet long.

The Pantheon of Agrippa has lost its ears. The couple of bell towers, designed and built by Bernini, have disappeared at the touch of Commendatore Baccelli's magic stick. Let him move now a step further—let him take away the ugly, heavy railings which disfigure and disgrace the portico.

The excavations at the north end of the Forum have come to an end. The workmen are actually employed in building the carriage-way across the Clivus Capitolinus, from the church of Santa Martina to the hospital of the Consolazione. The new carriage-way will not interfere with the sight of the ruins; it is cleverly concealed by them.

RODOLFO LANCIANI.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT PITHOM.

Paris, April 10, 1883.

THE discovery of Pithom by M. Naville is one of the most important for the history of the Exodus. I do not attach much value to geographical data in the Talmud, more especially for places which are not in Palestine or Babylonia, but I cannot help drawing attention to the fact that Pithom and Ramses are considered as one and the same town by Rab and Samuel, two Babylonian doctors. The distance from Ramses to Sukkoth is given as one hundred and twenty (Roman) miles (see 'Géographie du Talmud,' p. 408). I may perhaps be allowed to mention that the words *aré miskaneth*, "cities of stores" (Exod. i. 11), are not only in a somewhat irregular place, but also ungrammatical; we should have expected *aré hamiskaneth* if they refer to the two cities Pithom and Ramses; indeed, the LXX. add *kai' ἡ, η ἔστιν Ἡλιούπολις*. Could the word *aré* not represent the Egyptian word *ara*, "storehouse," and *miskaneth* a gloss explaining the word *ara*? The words *aré miskaneth*, however, occur also in other places of the Old Testament (1 Kings i. 19; 2 Chron. viii. 4; xvi. 4; xvii. 12).

A. NEUBAUER.

SALE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 14th inst. the following, the property of Mr. E. A. Pittis. Drawings: J. Webb, Fowey Castle, Cornwall, 105l. H. B. Willis, on the Wye, with cattle, 136l. F. Tayler, Going to the Chase in the Olden Time, 103l. T. Collier, Coates Common, near Petworth, Surrey, 183l. Carl Haag, Val d'Aquadetta, near Smyrna, with passing caravan, 173l. C. Fielding, Glen Lockety, N.B., in a Storm, 598l. Picture: H. W. B. Davis, Picardy Sheep before Shearing, on the Cliff, Ambleteuse Bay, 404l.

FINE-ART Gossip.

MR. WATTS will contribute to the Royal Academy a beautiful picture of a young girl seated, listening to music. She wears a gold-saffron coloured dress and a white hat. We described this work some time ago. This artist will be represented in the Grosvenor Gallery Exhibition by at least one fine picture. The work shows a young lady seated in a reclining chair, leaning to our left and looking anxiously towards a window. She is watching wet weather without, and this fact is expressed by the title, 'The Rain it Raineth Every Day.' The picture is one of the most happy of the artist's studies in rich and fine tones, made particularly

acceptable by subtle harmonies of powerful colours and potent and wisely balanced masses of light and shade.

MR. B. QUARITCH has in preparation, under the direction of the Keeper of the Prints, and with the permission of the Trustees of the British Museum, a volume of transcripts in facsimile by the photo-intaglio process, from famous and beautiful works of the "Italian engravers of the fifteenth century" in the British Museum, beginning with the illustrations to 'Il Monte Sancto di Dio,' Florence, 1477, which have been assigned to B. Baldini, and were executed from designs by Botticelli; to be followed by the illustrations to the 'Divina Commedia' of Dante, attributed to the same artists, and published by Landino in Florence, 1481. 'The Triumphs of Petrarch,' ascribed by Bartsch to N. de Modena, but which were more probably by Fra L. Lippi, will be included. To ensure the fineness of the impressions reproduced, seven copies of the 'Commedia' were used to furnish examples. Other reproductions, not confined to the national collection, will be added.

MESSRS. BEMBOSE & SONS will shortly publish by subscription a volume, in imperial quarto, entitled 'The Art of the Old English Potter: an Account of the Progress of the Craft in England from the Earliest Period till the Middle of the Eighteenth Century,' by Mr. L. M. Solon. This work will be illustrated by fifty plates etched by the author, who, if we judge by the title-page before us, must be an accomplished draughtsman.

THE private view of the exhibition of the Royal Academy is appointed for Friday, the 4th prox. The private views of the Grosvenor Gallery Exhibition, of the Galleries of the Old Water-Colour Society, and of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours are appointed for Saturday next, the 28th inst. In each case the public will be admitted to the gallery on the following Monday. The *Salon* will be opened on the 1st prox.

THE authorities of the National Gallery have declined to lend for the exhibition at Derby of the works of Joseph Wright (which we criticized last week) their picture 'An Experiment with the Air-Pump' (725), in spite of their now possessing the powers conferred on the Trustees and Director by the National Gallery (Loan) Act, 1883. We referred the week before last, p. 452, to the apprehensions we entertained that its application might be pushed to a dangerous extreme. The officials refuse to lend Wright's painting "because it is a valuable one, and the only example of the painter in the National Gallery." It is well to be on the safe side in such matters, and, on the whole, the public will approve of the decision of the authorities. The passing of the Act may be regretted by-and-by, when influences which are neither learned nor artistic may be brought to bear on irresolute trustees and a director who does not know his own mind, as Mr. Burton certainly does.

THE Rev. T. Worthington, in charge of the parish of St. Teath, Cornwall, has recovered nearly the whole of the fractured Celtic cross formerly standing in the churchyard of St. Teath, near Camelford. This granite monolith, fifteen feet in height, has been split up and utilized for copings and other practical purposes. It will now be put together and re-erected. We trust that lovers of relics of Celtic Christianity in England will not leave Mr. Worthington to bear alone the burden of the expenses incident to the work of reparation.

MR. A. MURRAY, of the British Museum, has in the press a second volume of his 'History of Greek Sculpture.'

MR. GEORGE PAYNE, F.S.A., of Sittingbourne, has generously offered to make a free gift to that town of his antiquarian and geological collections. They are wholly derived from the immediate neighbourhood of the place, and are in most

cases the result of explorations made by him personally. The exhibition of portions of these relics has excited great interest at meetings of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and some of the objects are worthy to be placed in the national collections. It is, however, so clearly of advantage to have them preserved as a whole that it is to be hoped the local authorities will accept the gift, and that as it deserves, so it will have, a better fate than the neglect which usually befalls provincial local museums.

ON Monday next, the 23rd inst., being St. George's Day, the Society of Antiquaries of London will hold their anniversary meeting at the hour of 2 P.M., for the purpose of electing a President, Council, and Officers for the ensuing year. The Earl of Carnarvon will deliver his annual address.

MR. MUYBRIDGE, whose lecture on the attitudes of animals in motion we reported when it was delivered at the Royal Academy in March last, proposes to publish by subscription a new and elaborate work on 'The Attitudes of Man, the Horse, and other Animals in Motion.' He will proceed with his task if not less than 200 subscriptions of 100 dollars each be forthcoming. The examples are intended to supply views of men engaged in athletic sports, and ladies playing at lawn tennis, dancing, and otherwise in graceful movements. Actors will be represented; so will birds on the wing, disposed so as to solve the difficult problems of locomotion in air, and birds moving on the surface of the water, and sub-aqueous creatures in action. The proposed volume will contain one hundred permanent photographs, ten by eight inches in size, and selected by subscribers from the entire series to be made for the purpose. The work will further include transcripts of pictures showing the attitudes of moving animals as they have been represented by ancient and modern artists. Mr. Muybridge's address is 419, Broome Street, New York.

No. 3 of the *Journal* of the Society for Preserving Memorials of the Dead (W. Reeves) has been published, and contains several hopeful indications of good results attending the action of the Society in checking wanton destruction of statues, slabs, and tombs. The Archbishop of Canterbury has consented to become a patron of the Society, and during 1882 258 members were enrolled. The annual meeting is appointed for Thursday, June 7th, in the Great Room of the Society of Arts, Adelphi.

AT Messrs. Trollope & Sons', Halkin Street West, may be seen, until the 8th prox., a series of tapestries woven in the looms of that firm, which are the most ambitious and, on the whole, the most successful of their kind that have been produced of late years. They aim at reviving the ancient Flemish mode of painting with shuttles and worsted. The figures are life-size and represent full pictorial effects of light, movement, expression, and colouring, and, except that in one or more examples the shadows are obviously too dark for exterior illumination, the success of the artists and weavers is very considerable. Further experience would doubtless correct a few minor defects of proportion and drawing, which in smaller works would escape notice. The designs, which are remarkable for animation and variety of incident, were drawn by Mr. A. Sacheverell-Coke, under the direction of Mr. G. T. Robinson. The tapestries were executed for Moy Hall, the seat of The Mackintosh, to whose family history the incidents delineated belong. The pictures are four in number, and represent (1) 'The Battle of the Clans' at Perth in 1396, known to all readers of Scott's 'Fair Maid of Perth,' a work of remarkable power in design, vigorous in expression, just in character, and studiously correct as to costume; (2) 'The Treachery of the Comyns,' a murder scene in the Castle of the Raits, of which the finest element is the tall figure of the retainer who, with the

ominous black bull's head in a charger and raised on high, enters the room; (3) 'The Tragedy of Bog-o-Gight,' showing how, August 23rd, 1550, The Mackintosh got himself beheaded in his enemy's kitchen; (4) 'Lady Mackintosh raising the Clan Chattan in 1745.' It would be possible to live with more agreeable subjects for domestic tapestries.

In the Conduit Street Galleries will be found a numerous collection of the Scriptural compositions in terra-cotta by Mr. G. Tinworth, including several elaborate examples we have already admired in the Royal Academy. These are the most important features of the exhibition, and they well deserve to be shown under conditions more favourable than obtained at Burlington House. Technically speaking, these admirable works represent ideas of execution of that primitive and Gothic order which is exemplified in its best and completely developed mode by the large reliefs illustrating the legends of St. John the Baptist and St. Firmin, facing the choir aisles of Amiens Cathedral, and other specimens of French fifteenth century sculpture. They have otherwise something of the style, with less bulky types and rotund forms, of the noble "Stations" of Adam Kraft in Nuremberg. Like them Mr. Tinworth's designs possess dramatic energy, rising to passion and occasionally dashed by genuine humour. The looseness of the compositions and the abundance of by-play and incidents in the designs—although they entirely lack that element which, whether for good or ill, we call grotesque—recall to mind the carved wood altar-pieces of the Middle Rhine provinces, which excel in spirit and are intensely devotional and profoundly pathetic. Mr. Tinworth, a self-taught artist, independent of schools, deeply religious, and inspired by an original feeling, seems to regard the conventions of sculptural design with an indifference which is as thorough as it is, from his own point of view, logically correct. Unlike the Germans we have named, his figures, draperies, and mode of movement are free from rigid types. Unlike Greek sculptors of the best age, he deftly uses masses of light and shadow to emphasize the leading elements of his compositions, and employs alto-relief with courage approaching audacity. Unlike Ghiberti, the greatest master of pictorial sculpture, he does not affect grace of line in preference to energetic expression. Expressive and dramatic, his designs, although they do not always please, always lead us to sympathize with his extraordinary earnestness, so that when we notice how, in 'Going to Calvary' (57) (R.A. 1880), Christ turns towards the weeping "daughters of Jerusalem," who crowd closely with eager manifestations of pain to the barrier at his side, pity is excited, and the visitor appreciates the artist's genius, although he has not made the Saviour beautiful or very noble. Not less telling is the truculent air of the impenitent thief, who turns to his oaf of a guard with a savage scowl and jeer, and Mr. Tinworth makes it plain that this fellow came of a bad stock and could hardly help his wickedness. On the other hand, the penitent thief is undoubtedly a victim of circumstances, whose very heart is wrong, while his poor old mother, stopping the way, puts her arms about his neck, and kisses and blesses him on the road to the cross. The grin of the departing robber in 'The Release of Barabbas' (67), and the actions of the soldiers, who shake hands with the scoundrel as, not less surprised than delighted, he turns from the judgment seat of Pilate, are full of invention, dramatic, original, and even humorous. The differing expressions of those who, on the opposite side of this design, contemplate the visage of Christ condemned, testify to the dramatic insight of the artist and his energetic conception of the subject. In the intense dramatic force, to say nothing of their quaint fidelity and humanness, we recognize a spirit akin to the strongest mani-

festations of the noble school of Cologne. By these many comparisons we have endeavoured to explain the varied characteristics of an artist whose works are refreshingly original and spontaneous.

AMONG the pictures that have been sent to the approaching *Salon* are, it is said, the following by artists of note:—M. E. Bin, 'La Mort d'un Bûcheron'; M. H. Gervex, 'Le Bureau de Bienfaisance,' a large decorative panel, destined, like two previous works of the same class by the same artist, for the Mairie du XIX^e Arrondissement; M. Henner, 'Marie Madeleine Lisant' and 'Une Religieuse'; M. G. Boulanger, 'La Source du Tibre'; M. A. de Vriendt, 'Paul III. devant le Portrait de Luther'; M. Feytaud, 'Jeunes Femmes nues dansant une Ronde au Bord de la Mer, dans un Coucher de Soleil'; M. Harpignies, 'Le Bois de la Tremlerie, Saint-Privé' (Yonne), and 'Prairies à Saint-Privé'; M. Butin, 'Le Départ pour la Pêche'; M. Munkacsy, 'Jésus crucifié entre Deux Larrons'; M. James Bertrand, 'Sirènes' and 'Le Dernier Jour de C. Corday'; M. Cazin, 'Judith'; M. Bonnat, 'Portrait de M. L. P. Morton'; M. van Beers, 'Une Femme en Voiture'; M. J. P. Laurens, 'Le Pape et l'Inquisition'; M. Roll, 'Scène Normande' and 'Portrait de Femme'; M. Lhermitte, 'Un Laboureur au Repos' and 'Une Fileuse'; M. Makart, 'L'Été' and 'Portrait de Femme'; and M. Cormon, 'L'Âge de Pierre.'

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Henry Leslie's Choir.

As time advances we become conscious of modifications of public taste in musical matters, and concurrently with the spread of interest in the higher forms of the art must be noted a decrease in the outward popularity of that class of music most directly associated with the Leslie Choir and kindred institutions. It must not be inferred from this that the madrigal and the part song are less cultivated than they were ten or twenty years ago; the facts point rather the other way, for where one choral society existed formerly there may now be found a dozen or more. They abound in every suburb of London, and musical activity being thus subdivided, it becomes more and more difficult for a central society to secure the attention of which it once had a monopoly. The old Sacred Harmonic Society passed through a similar experience in respect of oratorio, and it proved fatal to its existence.

These remarks are suggested by the concert of the reorganized Leslie Choir last Saturday afternoon, when the public was in a manner bribed to attend by the opportunity afforded of hearing two famous instrumentalists. An overflowing audience was secured, not by the choral portion of the programme, but by the co-operation of M. Wladimir de Pachmann (as the Russian pianist is now styled) and Señor Sarasate. Ample proof of this assertion was afforded by the applause showered on these artists and the coldness with which the performances of the choir were received. We make no further comment on the circumstance, but it may be noted as a sign of the times. Two new pieces were introduced, the first of which, a part song entitled 'Winter Days,' merits warm commendation. The composer, Mr. Caldicott, has imparted more variety than is usual to his setting of

the verses, and the work might with reason be termed a secular motet rather than an ordinary part song. On the other hand, Signor Pinsuti's 'My Lady Comes' is a smoothly written but feeble example of its kind. The singing of the choir was in general excellent, but the balance of parts was not altogether satisfactory. The basses are very fine, but the sopranos lack purity of tone and need reinforcement. With regard to the performances of the instrumental artists already named very little need be said. M. de Pachmann showed his strength in a Nocturne and three Études of Chopin, and his weakness in a Galop of Rubinstein; while Señor Sarasate performed some astonishing but far from pleasing executive feats in some Spanish dances, and a fantasia on 'Faust' of his own arrangement. A vocal trio entitled 'Hope,' by Mr. J. C. Ward, sung by the Misses Robertson and Mr. J. Robertson, with accompaniment for pianoforte and three concertinas, merits favourable mention.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

AFTER reading Hart's most interesting and charmingly written work, 'The Violin and its Music,' which I was induced to purchase on perusal of the reviews that appeared in your columns and in those of the *Saturday Review*, I became infected with the author's enthusiasm, and thought to practically extend my knowledge a little of the early development of the violin by a visit to the South Kensington Museum to examine the collection of ancient musical instruments there. Conceive the intense disappointment I experienced on finding the best and major part of the collection ranged in so dark a corner of the building that until one's eye became accustomed to the obscurity it was impossible even to decipher the ticket attached to each instrument, giving name, date, and description. Although there is, apparently, nothing in the collection of very great interest to the man specially devoted to the study of the early development of the violin, still there is a beautiful and unique collection of instruments of the lute and mandolin type, many inlaid specimens of great artistic merit and doubtless much historic value. Surely it is a pity to so effectually conceal these musical curiosities from view, and now that the instruments used in past ages are becoming seemingly of almost universal interest, would it not be well that they should be seen to better advantage? Doubtless, if the dissatisfaction among musical antiquaries and admirers of the South Kensington collection be expressed, the authorities at the Museum will be induced to kindly alter the position of the musical instruments, and so arrange them that they can be fully viewed and the special features of each easily discerned. By so doing I assure you the gratitude of thousands will be gained.

GEORGE DUDLEY.

Musical Gossip.

BERLIOZ's symphony 'Harold in Italy' was the principal feature of last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert. The time has happily passed when the works of Berlioz were regarded as little better than the rhapsodies of a musical maniac. Thanks in a great measure to Mr. Manns at Sydenham and Mr. Ganz at St. James's Hall, these interesting compositions are now appreciated at their true value. Of all Berlioz's symphonies the 'Harold' is the most popular in form and style. The *viola obbligato*, which plays so important a part in the work, was excellently rendered by Mr. Krause, the principal *viola* of the Crystal Palace band. The

programme also included the first set of Dvorák's Slavonian Dances, the overture to 'Euryanthe,' the Bourrée from Handel's 'Water Music,' the same composer's overture to 'Esther,' and the slow movement from Mozart's Quintet in c minor, played, according to a modern fashion which can hardly be too strongly reprehended, by all the strings of the orchestra. Miss Mary Davies was the vocalist.

In the performance of 'Esmeralda' at Drury Lane on Tuesday evening Mdlle. Baldi appeared for the first time in the title rôle, in place of Madame Georgina Burns. The young French artist furnished an extremely pleasing and sympathetic interpretation of the character, giving, however, less prominence to its vocal aspect than was the case with her predecessor. The excision of the meaningless florid display in the finale of the second act is an improvement, and it is said that Mr. Thomas purposes rewriting the closing scene of the opera, the present ending being commonplace and out of character with the situation.

A CONCERT was given by the pupils of Madame Sainton-Dolby's Vocal Academy for Ladies at the Steinway Hall on Thursday afternoon. About forty past and present students took part in the solo and concerted music of the programme. A prominent item was a tastefully written chorus, entitled 'The Song of the Sunbeam,' by Mr. Walter Macfarren, composed expressly for Madame Sainton-Dolby's pupils.

THE Rev. Dr. Simpson, Succentor of St. Paul's, has issued his Fourth Report to the Dean and Chapter on the music given at the cathedral during the year ending last Easter. During the past year 129 different settings of the canticles and Communion service have been sung, while from an appendix to the report we find that in two years no fewer than 495 anthems have been heard in the cathedral, many of which have been specially composed for it. It may be doubted whether any other cathedral in the country can show such a record, the credit of which is equally due to Dr. Simpson, and to Dr. Stainer, the organist of St. Paul's.

MISS AGNES ZIMMERMANN gave her first chamber concert at the Royal Academy of Music on Thursday evening with a very excellent programme, including Mr. Villiers Stanford's Sonata in D, Op. 11, for piano and violin; Schumann's Fantasia, Op. 17, for piano solo; and Rubinstein's Piano Quintet in c minor, Op. 99.

MADAME EMILY TATE gave a concert at the Horns Assembly Rooms last Wednesday evening.

We have received the First Annual Report of the Popular Ballad Concert Committee, an agency which has for its object the spread of good music among the working classes. From this report it appears that a series of twenty-nine concerts was given last year at the Foresters' Hall, Clerkenwell Road, the prices of admission to which varied from 3d. to 1s. 6d. Many artists of the highest eminence took part in the concerts, which were attended altogether by about 20,000 persons. Choral classes in connexion with this movement have been established under the instruction of Mr. W. Henry Thomas, and have been well attended. The committee are now arranging to extend the sphere of their operations by giving concerts at Stratford, Bermondsey, and Shoreditch Town Halls. So excellent a plan deserves warm support, and it is satisfactory to learn that the balance-sheet of the past year shows a considerable surplus towards carrying on operations for the coming season.

A MUSICAL competition, on the plan of the Welsh Eisteddfod, was held at Stratford on the 13th and 14th inst., under the auspices of Mr. J. S. Curwen. There were about 150 entries, the subjects being pianoforte playing, solo singing, composition, and choral singing. The

judges were Messrs. Ridley Prentice, J. F. H. Read, and W. G. McNaught.

M. LÉO DELIBES's new opera 'Lakmé' was produced with brilliant success last Saturday evening at the Opéra Comique, Paris.

MR. MACKENZIE's new opera 'Colomba' is to be the first novelty given by Herr Pollini during his coming autumn season at the Stadttheater, Hamburg.

DRAMA

Ashby Manor: a Play. By W. Allingham. (Longmans & Co.)

Evil May-Day, &c. (Same author and publishers.)

THERE is little cause for surprise that the splendid prizes which now attend a successful dramatic career should tempt our poets to write plays. Distinction enough awaits the man who in writing a good drama accomplishes one of the most arduous tasks in literature. In this fact the "clear spirit" will doubtless find all the "spur" that is required. If Fortune, however, come as the companion of Fame, where is he who will bow her out of doors as an intruder? Fortune, mean time, coy goddess as she seems, is now more accessible than Fame. Like Rosalind she seems in a "holiday humour," and those who know how to woo her are like enough to prosper. Unfortunately the gifts with which she is bought are anything rather than poetical. A very woman, she prefers a rough courtship to honeyed phrase, and her smiles are bestowed, as it seems, with more of caprice than of judgment. In 'Ashby Manor' Mr. William Allingham presents himself for the first time as a writer for the stage. His work was written several years ago, "to be acted, if the fates should ever prove so kind." In happier times for the poet this aspiration might easily have been fulfilled. Plays less interesting in story, less dramatic in conception, and with dialogue in every way inferior have found their way on to the stage and have obtained a remunerative success. This was, however, in days gone by. Everything that would once have told in Mr. Allingham's favour now militates against him. A play concerning Cavaliers and Roundheads will not be looked at in a green-room, and the fact that a portion of the language is poetry is as complete a disqualification in the eyes of a manager as is the loss of sight in those of a recruiting sergeant. There is little wonder that the epoch of the Civil War has a keen attraction for the dramatist who writes to please himself or to satisfy his own ideal. At no period is life richer in colour, adventure more readily conceivable, or conflict of passions likely to be more keen. A subject not unlike that Mr. Allingham has taken has accordingly not seldom been selected by previous writers. Especially strong is the resemblance of the opening scene to that in 'L'Eclat Blanc,' one of the most delightful dramatic idylls in the repertoire of the Comédie Française. This resemblance detracts, however, in no respect from Mr. Allingham's originality, and casts no doubt upon the assertion contained in a line of a rhymed prologue which, with amusing simplicity, Mr. Allingham regards as a possible feature in an acting play—that

'Tis all his own, words, characters, and plot.

Mr. Allingham's hero, a young Cavalier nobleman, is sheltered by a Puritan maiden, and falls in love with his protector, whom in the end he espouses. Before this point is reached, however, plots against the lovers have been framed and have miscarried, and the hero has been converted by his bride and her father from the heretical opinions he has in the heat of youth adopted. Opportunity for psychology, of which use is made, is afforded in the questionings of the hero as to the direction in which his duty lies and his difficulty in reconciling his new convictions with loyalty to his companions in arms, the soldiers recruited on his paternal estate, and the royal cause which he sees to be failing. Both strong and ingenious is the scene in which he consults his host as to his duty, urging all the arguments that passion can supply for refusing to join his regiment, and meeting the cold rebuke of the Puritan, who sees no other course open to him. It speaks for the dramatic character of the dialogue that no portion of it can without loss be separated from the context.

'Evil May-Day,' as the volume published by Mr. Allingham as a companion to 'Ashby Manor' is called, is a didactic and argumentative poem in blank verse. Feeling the aversion from the cruelty involved in shooting birds which has animated all poets, the hero—who, while dreaming of peace and beauty on a lovely first of May, sees a bird drop, hit by the shot of some cockney sportsman—arrives at the conclusion that "There is no God." This instance of the *petitio principii* occupies one of the three parts of the poem, and is refuted in the other two. With the arguments by which Mr. Allingham satisfies himself that the world is "wisely and justly governed" it is needless to concern ourselves. In the education which he will give a son arrived at the age of inquiry, books shall not be employed too early. What Mr. Allingham says about books is the best portion of his argumentative work:—

Man can help men, and also hinder them.
Men's evil and folly are to guard against.
Assuming many shapes; not dangerous least
In Books, pretended utterances of thought.
I say it who have loved books all my life.
The tongue may lie, or, self-deceiving, show
Folly as wisdom, may omit or add,
Transpose, misrepresent; more easily
The pen; and lo, by typographic art
What inky robes of grave authority
Do words put on, and in the library
The volume takes its seat among its peers,
Or quasi-peers. Nowhere such solemn shams
As pen and printer's ink can make! Man's tongue
Is flexible, but eye, face, voice, and gesture,
Body and whole demeanour help you well
To check or to corroborate his speech
(Put faith in physiognomy!); a Book
Wears deep disguise; may be a puppet-thing,
And not a man at all. The World of Books
Is full of glamour; evil, good, false, true,
Living and dead; enchanted wilderness
Where many wander, few can find a path,
Or gather what is good for them. My Boy,
I vow, shall not begin to read too soon!
Learning can nourish Wisdom, when good food
Is quietly digested; but, too oft,
Unfit, ill-cook'd, or overloaded meals
Lie crude and swell the belly with wind, or breed
Dull fat, mistook for portliness and strength.
And surely never since the world began
So many Learned Fools as now-a-days,
Or Learned Folly with so loud a voice.
Even the Wiser slip from sanity
At times, and swell the roaring storm of words.

The most important poem next to that which gives its title to the volume is 'News from Pannonia,' an imaginary dialogue between Drusillus and Probus concerning the opinions and character of Marcus Aurelius and the prospects opened out by his death and the elevation of Commodus. More generally attractive than these speculative poems are the lyrics interspersed through the volume. Of these the most taking is a sonnet to a daffodil, beginning,

Gold tassel upon March's bugle horn,

which first saw the light in the pages of the *Athenæum*. Some shorter poems seem to speak of the influence of Landor. The two volumes are in all respects worthy of Mr. Allingham's reputation.

THE WEEK.

GLOBE.—'Lady Clare,' a Drama in Five Acts. Founded on a celebrated French Romance. By Robert Buchanan.
COURT.—Revival of 'All for Her,' a Drama in Three Acts. By Palgrave Simpson and Herman C. Merivale.
OLYMPIC.—'Rachel,' a Drama in a Prologue and Three Acts. By Sydney Grundy.

MR. BUCHANAN'S long continued pursuit of dramatic success has brought him within sight of his object. Judged even by the not very difficult standard of modern criticism, 'Lady Clare' is not a good drama. It is none the less the work of a man likely to write a good drama. Neat in construction, easy in movement, and free from redundancy, it hits the taste of the public, and proves that its author has ceased to chase such will-of-the-wisps as originality and literary flavour. Some of the characters, the villains especially, are conventional, the workmanship at points is perfunctory, and the demand made upon the credulity of the spectator is strong. Yet in its class 'Lady Clare' is clever work. To tell in five acts of one scene each a story which is exciting, fairly sympathetic, and not hopelessly improbable, to supply each separate act with a strong situation, to weave into a plot which seems consistent throughout incidents taken from half-a-dozen different stories, and to enliven the serious interest with comic scenes which are fresh and natural, is no insignificant accomplishment. This Mr. Buchanan has done, and the play he has produced is likely to obtain a long lease of success. Its action is almost uninterrupted, the interest is maintained, and the conclusion leaves the spectator unwearied. To indicate the sources to which Mr. Buchanan may have had recourse or the plays in which a portion of his action is anticipated would be a long task. To name a few only, a well-known novel of M. Georges Ohnet avowedly supplies a portion of the interest; at the outset 'Lady Clare' suggests 'New Men and Old Acres'; its story soon strikes off into the 'Lady of Lyons'; 'La Tentation' of M. Octave Feuillet, and 'Still Waters Run Deep,' by Tom Taylor, are in turn recalled; and the concluding scene is that of 'Impulse.' The crowning situation, in which a wife, arriving in a wooded glade too late to prevent a duel, interposes between the combatants and receives in her shoulder the bullet intended for her husband, is intrinsically strong. It owed much, however, to the efficient rendering of Miss Ada Cavendish, whose fall was a triumphant piece of stage effect, and who throughout acted with much power and passion. Miss Harriett Jay played with

spirit and effect the part of a boy, and Miss Lydia Cowell furnished a pleasing sketch of girlish simplicity. In the masculine portion of the representation the only thing calling for notice was the inconceivably bad make-up of Mr. Horace Wigan. Mr. Buchanan seems a little fogged in regard to social relations. The Countess of Broadmeads must be accepted as a widow, seeing that no husband is heard of, or, under the most momentous circumstances, called into council. Nothing is said about her being a peeress in her own right. Yet while her only daughter is properly styled Lady Clare Brookfield, her only son is the Hon. Cecil Brookfield. If the earl is still alive, in an asylum, or elsewhere out of the way, his son takes the second title; if dead, the son is, of course, Earl of Broadmeads. These are matters of subsidiary importance, but correctness is always to be sought.

The revival of 'All for Her' has been forced upon the management of the Court Theatre by the collapse of 'The Rector.' Though unsuited to an age of scepticism, and not free from obligation to previous works, 'All for Her' is a powerful play which may be seen with pleasure. It has the advantage also of supplying Mr. Clayton with a part in which he shows his possession, behind a forcible and virile style, of genuine gifts of pathos and humour. The general cast is efficient. Mr. Mackintosh is an excellent Radford, Miss Marion Terry brings out the tenderness of Lady Marsden, and Miss Kate Rorke assigns all possible delicacy and fragrance to the character of Mary Rivers. It is to be hoped that a theatre which has supplied some of the most artistic performances of modern days will soon find itself again on the high road of success.

Upon the stock of 'La Voleuse d'Enfants,' a gloomy piece of MM. E. Grangé and Lambert-Thiboust, first produced at the Ambigu Comique on the 6th of May, 1865, Mr. Sydney Grundy has grafted a new drama, which now holds possession of the Olympic. Indebtedness to the French original is confined to the prologue, the action in the three following acts passing down a different channel. The work thus obtained is gloomy and but moderately sympathetic. It displays, however, ingenuity in the evolution of a singularly complicated plot, and the dialogue has more dramatic consistency than it is the fashion now to accord. Mr. Grundy's method has some resemblance to that of T. W. Robertson. The world he portrays is cruel, cynical, and false. In the midst of this, a solitary flower in a desert of greed and ambition, he places a love interest which like a "little candle throws his beams." Unfortunately the candle is too little for the region to be lighted. What is wanted in 'Rachel,' supposing that villains so conventional as Sir Philip Grant and Capt. Craven are to win acceptance, is that the love scenes between Gladys Grant and Harold Lee shall have more interest, that Gladys herself shall be a less milk-and-water heroine, and that her struggle against the destiny closing in upon her shall be more active. An alteration in this respect would supply 'Rachel' with the character it now lacks. That a good play would then be made of it may not be said. Mr. Grundy writes just well enough

to win public acceptance. He makes, however, too strong demands upon credulity when he shows a criminal laying a mine, then going abroad for fifteen years before he returns to fire it. His effects, moreover, are too obvious. The accidental spilling of a bottle of red ink serves half an hour later, by the ink being taken for blood, to rescue the heroine from a fix—a device which is plausible, but smells strongly of the lamp. In making a man in Capt. Craven's position pay for a crime by means of a forged note for one hundred pounds, Mr. Grundy sacrifices probability to the desire to have a weapon ready for use in the last act. A fight between Capt. Craven, who is the villain of the piece, and the heroine is ingenious. It is, perhaps, in the nature of things that the manner in which the captain is "led by the nose" should communicate an idea of his sagacity and acuteness much lower than that entertained by the author.

In the character of Rachel, a woman maintaining ever the pursuit of a child stolen from her during infancy, Miss Ward once more shows to advantage her remarkable gifts. Her expression of scorn and defiance is very fine, her gesture is large, and her attitude and bearing are picturesque and imperious. The whole performance has strong merit. Mr. Vezin once more proves his power to supply a picture, finished in all respects, of polished villainy, and Mr. W. H. Vernon plays satisfactorily a character scarcely to be distinguished from others in which he has lately been seen.

Dramatic Gossip.

A CLASSICAL representation entitled 'The Tale of Troy' is to be given on the afternoon of May 29th and the evening of May 30th, at Lady Freake's house (Cromwell House, South Kensington), for the benefit of the building fund which is being raised to provide better accommodation for the King's College Lectures for Ladies at Kensington. The performance has been organized by Prof. G. C. Warr, of King's College, in conjunction with Prof. C. T. Newton, C.B., of the British Museum. It will consist of some of the most interesting portions of Homer's 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey' arranged in a dramatic form, and combined with various tableaux in such a way as to give a connected view of the two poems. The costumes, scenic effects, and picturesque grouping will be designed with the assistance of several artists of the Royal Academy and Mr. J. O'Connor. Numerous melodies will be introduced (the words being taken from Homer or the anthology). The music will be specially composed by Messrs. Otto Goldschmidt, Malcolm Lawson, Theo. Marzials, Walter Parratt, and Prof. W. H. Monk. A very large company of ladies and gentlemen has been formed, including several of the chief performers in the Greek plays recently produced at Oxford and Cambridge. Mr. Samuel Brandram will play Priam, and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree Andromache; and Mr. Hermann Vezin is assisting at the rehearsals. The first performance will be given in English, the second in the original Greek. Application for tickets should be made either to Prof. Warr, at King's College, Strand, or to Miss Schmitz, secretary to the King's College Lectures for Ladies, 5, Observatory Avenue, W.

A GREETING SO warm as was accorded Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft upon their final appearance in 'Caste' has rarely been witnessed on the English dramatic stage. The occasion, indeed,

recalled the farewell of some public favourite. In a sense the enthusiasm provoked was needless. The divorce of the actors from the piece is voluntary, the only preliminary to the resumption of closest relations being an arrangement with the heirs of Robertson. It is none the less pleasant to see how much gratitude is felt to Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft for their contribution to the renaissance of histrionic art, and to Mr. Hare, who on this occasion joined his former colleagues and repeated the rôle of Sam Gerridge. To parallel the emotion displayed on both sides of the stage we must go back to the memorable performance of the Comédie Française after the complimentary banquet at the Crystal Palace.

'SCHOOL' has been revived for the last time at the Haymarket, Mrs. Bancroft reappearing as Naomi Tighe, Mr. Bancroft as Jack Poyntz, Mr. Conway as Lord Beaufoy, Miss Gerard as Bella, and Mr. Brookfield as Krux. Mr. A. Bishop as Beau Farintosh obtained a distinct success.

A THREE-ACT drama by Mr. Frederick Eastwood, entitled 'The Decoy,' produced on Wednesday at a morning performance at the Gaiety, is an inanimate play which the acting of Miss Wallis and Mr. Beerbohm Tree failed to galvanize into any semblance of life. A performance on the previous morning by Miss Vane of the character of Madame de Fontanges in 'Plot and Passion' revealed the possession of distinctly dramatic gifts. Among the supporters of Miss Vane were Mr. Fernandez (Fouquet), Mr. Alexander (De Neuville), and Mr. Vezin (Desmarets).

DURING the autumn vacation of Mr. Toole, Mr. T. Robertson will give at Toole's Theatre a series of performances of his father's comedies, commencing with 'Caste.'

'FROU-FROU' has been revived at the Opéra Comique, with Miss Hilton in the title rôle. 'Long Ago' is in rehearsal, and will shortly be produced.

MRS. STIRLING has renewed at the Vaudeville Theatre her representation of Mrs. Malaprop in 'The Rivals.'

ADMIRERS of Miss Kate Rorke, a young actress whose recent performances have attracted special attention, will hear with regret that her stay in England is likely to be short. Regardless of tempting offers from one of the best of modern managements, she purposes joining Mr. Wyndham's American company.

MR. A. R. SELOUS—or, as he elected to call himself, Slous—the author of several dramatic works, the most popular of which was the T. P. Cooke prize nautical drama 'True to the Core,' has just died in his seventy-second year. It will be remembered that 'True to the Core' had a long run at the Surrey Theatre in 1866. 'The Templar,' produced at the Princess's under the Charles Kean and Keeley management, also obtained a success.

MR. BRUCE's experiment at the Imperial Theatre will commence with the production of a new play by Mr. Wilkie Collins.

'LA CHAMPENOISE,' a vaudeville in four acts, by MM. Raymond, Burani, and Boucheron, has been played at the Théâtre des Menus Plaisirs.

THE project of founding a theatrical library in New York, started at a breakfast to Herr Barnay, is, says an American journal, taking substantial shape. Several meetings have been held at the house of Mr. Brander Matthews, and the American Dramatic Library has been duly organized, with Mr. Harry Edwards as president, Mr. H. Thorndike Rice as treasurer, Mr. Laurence Hutton as secretary, and an executive committee of nine. No appeal for contributions has yet been made, but many have been offered.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. L.—G. D.—received.
R. E. C.—We cannot undertake to answer such questions.
No notice can be taken of anonymous contributions.

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